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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Sunday, Cloudy, Temp. 21-13
LONDON: Sunday, Drizzle with sun
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Vance Beginning Tough Mission To Middle East

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPI) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance left for the Middle East tonight to begin a five-day effort to resume direct Egyptian-Israeli peace talks.

He will visit Jerusalem and Alexandria, Egypt. Diplomatic officials doubt that positions of the two sides can be reconciled under the present circumstances. Pessimistic about the possibility of a dramatic break in the stalemate, they say that the trip has taken on the makings of a damage-assessment mission at a time when the issue of Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank of the Jordan River impedes future talks.

Some Senators Have Doubts On Saudi Jets

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPI) — An effort to get the 54 senators who voted for the sale of F-15 fighter bombers to Saudi Arabia to express second thoughts about that vote secured only about a dozen supporters yesterday.

Ten to 12 senators who voted for the controversial deal sent a joint letter to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on the eve of his departure for the Middle East, saying that they are "deeply disappointed" that the sale has not had a positive impact on Middle East peace prospects.

The letter, which originated in the office of Sen. Jack Danforth, R-Mo., and which received low-level backing from pro-Israeli lobbying groups, called on Mr. Vance to press Egypt and Saudi Arabia for a resumption of Israeli-Egyptian peace negotiations.

Pressures Reported
Mr. Vance and his special Middle East envoy, Alfred Atherton, have been quoted this week as having said that Saudi Arabia is urging Mr. Vance to admit that the peace initiative he launched in November has failed, and to rejoin Arab ranks in refusing direct contacts with Israel. These reports, confirmed privately by administration officials, have triggered new criticism of the Saudi role from some traditional supporters of Israel.

U.S. Joblessness Up 6.2% in July

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP) — U.S. unemployment rose sharply in July to 6.2 percent, largely because of increased joblessness among teen-agers and women, the government said today. It was the highest since March, when joblessness also was 6.2 percent, and was up sharply from 5.7 percent in June, which some analysts say could be the best for the year.

At Request of Swiss Government

ILO Fires Soviet Official on Spy Charge

GENEVA, Aug. 4 (UPI) — The International Labor Organization said today that it fired a Soviet official who was a KGB agent, reflecting growing Western concern over Soviet efforts to control the key UN agency.

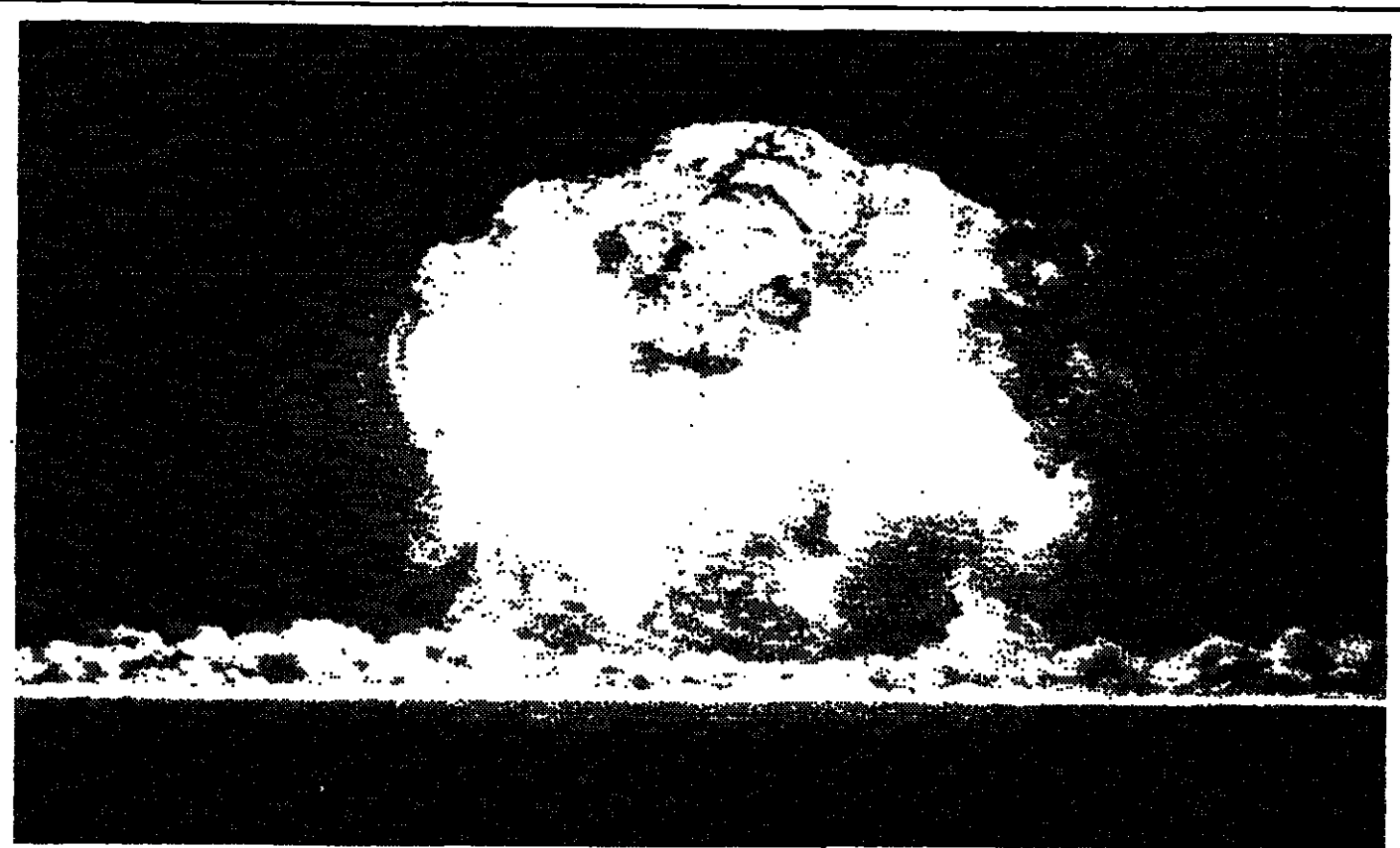
A spokesman for the organization said that it fired Gregory Miagkov at the request of the Swiss government, which fears that the Soviet Union is trying to gain control of key jobs in the agency after it last year.

The spokesman said that Mr. Miagkov, 51, who was with the agency for 10 years, was told on Monday that his contract had been terminated.

The official left Geneva yesterday with his wife and two children on a flight to Moscow, Western officials said.

KGB Officer

Swiss government spokesmen said the ILO was asked to get rid of Mr. Miagkov after Western intelligence services learned that he was a KGB officer. Mr. Miagkov was the second Russian official at the agency to leave Geneva in two months. In June, Vladimir Bukreyev rushed back to Moscow after British reports identified him as a KGB agent. Although Mr. Miagkov worked in the professional training sector, Mr. Bukreyev had an extremely influential position as director of publications, which gave him control over all the agency's publications distributed around the world. Switzerland, as host country, has the right to ask UN agencies to get rid of any employee believed to be a risk to Swiss security. But the request for Mr. Miagkov's dismissal



U.S. Ruling May Aid Other Ex-GIs

A-Blast Veteran Wins Leukemia Decision

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPI) — In a decision that could affect thousands of former soldiers, the Board of Veterans Appeals has decided to award service-connected disability benefits to a U.S. Army veteran suffering from leukemia who claimed that his illness resulted from exposure to radiation during a 1957 nuclear weapons test.

Donald Coe, of Tompkinsville, Ky., whose case was ruled on Tuesday, was one of 300,000 servicemen who took part in nuclear weapons tests in Nevada or at the Pacific test sites between 1948 and 1958.

About 40,000 of the soldiers, including Mr. Coe, participated in the 1950s in a series of nuclear tests in which troops conducted maneuvers through the test site within hours of the explosion. The other soldiers were witnesses to nuclear explosions.

About 2,400 former soldiers who participated in the tests recently reported to the Defense Department that they have subsequently become ill either with leukemia or some other form of cancer.

First Case
Mr. Coe's was the first case involving a former serviceman in which the Veterans Appeals board found that "it is reasonably probable" that the radiation exposure during the 1957 weapons test, called Smoky, was a competent causative factor of disease, even though the leukemia appeared many years after exposure and after his retirement from service.

A VA regional board will now determine the extent of Mr. Coe's disability from the leukemia and set the amount of compensation and benefits due him.

Unexplained Incidents Alarm Norwegians

Sea Forays Strain Oslo-Moscow Relations

OSLO, Aug. 4 (NYT) — A rash of Soviet maritime violations, little noted outside Norway, have seriously strained relations between the Norwegians and the Russians, who share a short border in the Arctic.

Since June 29, from 4 to 11 Soviet merchant ships — depending on whose count is accepted — have stopped illegally in Norwegian territorial waters. International law allows them to pass through the waters but not to stop, authorities say here.

When challenged, the ships' captains have given a variety of explanations, including engine trouble, injury to crew members or dangerous weather conditions.

On investigation, none of the explanations seem to hold up. A ship with "engine trouble," for example, is said to have managed to sail away quickly when a Norwegian vessel approached.

Norway has responded by firing some of the captains, demanding a full explanation from the Soviet ambassador, who has twice visited the Foreign Ministry, and dispatching a pair of missile patrol boats to the area where most of the incidents occurred.

"Gunboat Diplomacy"
Defense Minister Rolv Hansen at first described the incidents as "provocation" and an example of "gunboat diplomacy," but has since joined in an effort by other ministers to calm public opinion.

China's National Airline — Pioneer in Truly No-Frills Flight

Mix of Modern Merchandising And Revolutionary Severity

By Jay Mathews

CANTON, China (UPI) — Flight 307 was about to take off into the friendly skies of China. The luggage was stored away, but the passengers could not find a place to put their knees.

China's national airline, a pioneer in no-frills flight, had scored another first. It had crammed two or three extra rows of seats into the British-made Trident airliner, leaving a five-inch space for the long legs of several U.S. and European tourists on board.

"If the tray drops down, I'll be ruined for life," said British tourist Graeme Ollinshead, exhaling noisily. Some have suggested that the airline's acronym, CAAC, standing for the Civil Aviation Administration of China, was designed to approximate the sound of a distressed passenger wedging himself into place. But China's airline has made a virtue of its

British Charge Jeremy Thorpe In Murder Plot

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Aug. 4 (NYT) — Jeremy Thorpe, the former leader of the Liberal Party, was arrested today and charged with conspiring to murder Norman Scott, a one-time male model. Mr. Scott was not killed.

Britain was stunned by the arrest of so prominent and well-connected a figure on so grave a charge. If convicted, Mr. Thorpe could be sentenced to life imprisonment.

Mr. Thorpe, 49, has represented North Devon in the House of Commons since 1959. He is a skilled parliamentarian, liked and respected by his peers, a witty speaker with a gift for mimicking friends and enemies. Small and dark, with strong features, he was once described as "the last of the Edwardians" because of the homburg, waistcoats and heavy watchchain he wears.

The former Liberal leader is a typical product of the English establishment. One of his ancestors was a member of Parliament under Edward II in the 14th century, and his father and grandfather preceded him to the House of Commons.

After attending the Rectory School at Pomfret, Conn., during World War II, he was educated at Eton and Oxford. He was elected president of the Oxford Union, a position that often leads to eminent roles later in life.

His second wife, Marian, was formerly married to the Earl of Harewood, a first cousin of Queen Elizabeth II. Mr. Thorpe himself is a member of the Privy Council, one of the 350 men and women appointed by the sovereign to act as her advisers.

Charged along with Mr. Thorpe were three other men. They were David Holmes, 47, of London, a former deputy treasurer of the Liberal Party, who was the best man at Mr. Thorpe's first wedding and is the godfather of his son, Rupert; and two Welsh businessmen — John Le Mesurier, 44, a former carpet salesman, and George Deakin, 35, a nightclub owner and slot-machine distributor.

Lisbon Communists Back A Presidential Cabinet

LISBON, Aug. 4 (Reuters) — Portugal's Communist Party tonight gave its conditional agreement to a "government of presidential mediation" to solve the political crisis.

But the Communist Party leader, Alvaro Cunhal, said after seeing President Antonio Ramalho Eanes that the solution must be a democratic one in which the Socialists of outgoing Premier Mario Soares play a prominent role.

The extreme leftist Popular Democratic Union repeated its call to Gen. Eanes for new elections as the way out of the crisis.

Gen. Eanes is expected to see the Socialist Party leaders tomorrow, completing his final round of consultations before the expiration of his weekend deadline for the parties to decide on a way out of the crisis. The government coalition

3 Men Held, 3 Iraqis Expelled

Paris to Tighten Security After Attacks

PARIS, Aug. 4 (AP) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today ordered a crackdown on abuse of diplomatic immunity and privileges, after two Arab terrorist attacks here in a week.

A gunman who occupied the Iraqi Embassy Monday was charged here today with attempted murder and hostage-taking. The man, named as Hamed Abbas Hassan Hammami, is said to be a relative of Said Hammami, the London representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization who was murdered there in January.

The Paris PLO representative, Ezzedine Kalak, was killed by two pro-Iraqi gunmen yesterday in the continuing battle between the mainstream PLO and Palestinian extremists.

An anonymous caller to Agence France-Presse said today that Mr. Kalak's assassination and the killing of another PLO agent were the work of Black September and Black June.

Black September recalls the Jordanian crackdown on Palestinian guerrillas in September, 1970. Black June is believed to refer to the Syrian Army's crushing of Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon in June, 1976.

Presidential spokesman Pierre Hunt said that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing instructed Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud today to check that facilities granted to diplomatic missions in Paris really correspond with their needs.

Government sources said that France would apply more severe controls on entry into the country and on the identity of persons given diplomatic status. The government will not hesitate to expel diplomats found abusing diplomatic protocol, the sources said.

The government had earlier expelled — rather than prosecute — three Iraqis involved in the embassy gunfight Monday, on the ground they were covered by diplomatic immunity. A French policeman and another embassy guard were killed.

Police Outcry
The decision not to prosecute the three in France provoked an outcry from the police, upset at the death of their colleague. Many embassies have permits to arm bodyguards accompanying their diplomats, but questions were raised about the status of the Iraqis who participated in the shootout.

France officially blamed the Iraqis for the death of the police officer, saying that they fired on a captured terrorist and his police guard in an attempt to kill the terrorist, reportedly a member of the Palestinian mainstream.

Kept by 5,000 Policemen

Narita Airport's Guarded Calm

TOKYO, Aug. 4 (UPI) — At first glance, Narita looks like a castle for a Samurai warlord, but for airline passengers it is still Tokyo's new international airport.

More than two months after its opening on May 20, Narita remains the center of attention for hard-core opponents. A "100-day struggle" launched by farmers, environmentalists and ultra-leftists to close the airport has reached its half-way mark.

But at the moment the airport is calm.

About 5,000 police are assigned daily to protect the multibillion-dollar facility from terrorism; another 5,000 officers are on standby.

And there have been some changes in the status of Narita airport, situated in Chiba province, about 41 miles northeast of Tokyo.

Policemen, who were denied a day off for more than three months at the height of violence, now enjoy a day and a half off a week like other Japanese lawmen.

Authorities also plan to ease the tight security next month and allow the families and friends of travelers to enter the airport so that about

100 shops in the airport terminal will not go bankrupt.

"We've never been busy here at all," said Kenji Kuki, a pearl shop employee. A woman clerk at a nearby souvenir shop said that her establishment is doing better than others and hoped business will show an upturn. Tight security? "That's a way of life," she said.

Similar sentiments are echoed by others inside the terminal building, and passengers have given up complaining about the number of security checks they encounter before boarding planes.

"Many passengers — both Japanese and foreigners — are very cooperative," said Kenji Noda, a private security officer hired by Japan Air Lines.

Another issue is the airport's

location. Some airline officials and passengers have complained of the hassles involved in getting to and from the airport which during heavy traffic can take more than three hours.

But some airline officials have voiced relief at their relocation from overcrowded Haneda airport near central Tokyo to Narita.

Lufthansa Airlines considers the move very positive, said Manfred Reimer, the airline's sales and marketing manager for Japan. "Any modern international airport has security problems — in New York, Chicago, San Francisco — and we believe the security measures now at Narita are in the best interest of both the public and the airlines," he added.

Several airlines, including Lufthansa, Pan American and Japan Air Lines, have reported no drop in the number of passengers since the move from Haneda.

A spokesman for Pan American said such centralized facilities at Narita as operations, maintenance and catering help foreign airlines.

A spokesman for Japan Air Lines, however, criticized what he called the exorbitant landing fees charged by the airport. He said the landing fee for a jumbo jet is \$4,492 compared to \$2,897 at Haneda.

Security remains uppermost for officials of the New Tokyo International Airport Corp., which runs the airport. Recently, about 100 private security officers were put on duty at the five gates around the airport.

Nonetheless, troubles continue.

Almost every weekend opponents release balloons and burn tires in an effort to obstruct airport operations. Plans are reported for launching mass demonstrations in September.

Marcos Reveals Succession Plan

MANILA, Aug. 4 (AP) — President Ferdinand Marcos announced a decree yesterday naming the speaker of the Interim National Assembly as nominal leader in case Mr. Marcos dies or is incapacitated.

Mr. Marcos, 60, left open the question of who will succeed him to full power. Querube Makalintal, former chief justice of the Supreme Court, was elected speaker Monday.

The decree, which Mr. Marcos said he signed June 11, replaces an earlier secret decree appointing a committee of Cabinet officials to run the government if and when he is unable. Opponents called the first decree illegal, and Mr. Marcos said it had "lapsed into history."

China May Face Dilemma on Intervention

HONG KONG, Aug. 4 (AP) — The Cambodian Army is deteriorating under a serious battering from the Vietnamese armed forces and it may eventually force China to decide whether to get involved, the Far Eastern Economic Review reported.

The independent English-language weekly news magazine said, before today's report by the Chinese news agency that Cambodian troops destroyed or damaged 20 Vietnamese tanks last month, that Cambodian military units have been removed from the Thai border area to reinforce positions in the east in its border fighting against Vietnam.

The magazine, published here, also said that recent visitors to the Vietnam-Cambodia border area have been struck by the young age of the captured Cambodian soldiers.

Observers believe that the situation in eastern Cambodia soon may reach a stage where material and advisers will not be enough to stave off disintegration of the exhausted and outnumbered Cambodian Army.

If the Cambodian military reverses continue, Peking will be faced with the dilemma of either becoming involved in the region, or appearing unable to save its staunch ally, the weekly said.

China supports the Cambodian government of Premier Pol Pot. But China's relations with the Hanoi government, which it sup-

Cambodia Army Reported Faltering

ported during the Vietnam War, has deteriorated over what Peking described as Vietnam's persecution, discrimination and ostracism of Chinese residents of Vietnam. Chinese efforts to bring the residents back to China have so far been unsuccessful.

The review also said that a former vice president of Cambodia, Sao Phim, was leading a Vietnamese-backed resistance against Mr. Pol Pot's government.

Quoting Hanoi sources, it said that before assuming the vice presidency in 1976, he was a lieutenant of Mr. Pol Pot as deputy chief of staff of the Cambodian Liberation Army.

White House

Gets Support on

Tax-Bill Change

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPI) — The Carter administration won a small but significant first-round victory yesterday in its efforts to muster support for a floor amendment that would reshape the tax bill approved last week by the House Ways and Means Committee.

In a meeting with Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, liberals on the committee agreed to unite behind a two-part amendment that would shift the tax cuts more toward low- and middle-income taxpayers and trim a cut in capital gains taxes.

Moreover, sources indicated that the House Rules Committee might provide for a separate floor vote on another proposal opposed by the administration — an inflation adjustment for capital gains.

Crawford Again

Is Interrogated

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (UPI) — U.S. businessman Francis Crawford underwent questioning at Lefortovo Prison today on charges that he sold U.S. dollars on Moscow's currency black market.

Mr. Crawford, who denies the charges, reported at the prison with U.S. Vice Consul Robert Pringle and John Chellman, a representative for Mr. Crawford's company, the International Harvester Export Co. As in previous interrogations Monday and Wednesday, neither Mr. Pringle nor Mr. Chellman was allowed to be present.

Michigan Town

Gets Penalty

NILES, Mich., Aug. 4 (UPI) — When residents of this southern Michigan town were asked to cut back on electricity use last spring because of the coal strike, they reduced their energy consumption voluntarily by 20 percent.

They did so well, in fact, that Indiana & Michigan Electric Co. has decided to fine them \$2,650 because they failed to live up to their contract with the utility.

"I think it's a dirty trick when you go out to help somebody and they kick you in the teeth," S.A. Brett, manager of the Board of Public Works, said yesterday. "Every time someone calls me on it, I get mad all over again."

Mr. Brett said he has written to I&M officials protesting the "ratchet clause" which provides that electricity wholesalers must buy at least 60 percent of the amount of electricity they purchased during peak periods the previous year. In March and May, Niles residents reduced consumption so much that they did not use enough to meet the ratchet clause.

South Korean Plane

He tended to discount the first two theories, because listening devices could easily be planted outside the four-mile limit and because Soviet electronic gear has often drifted into Norwegian fishermen's nets in the past with no visible Soviet reaction.

Like the Oslo newspaper Dagbladet, Mr. Sjaastad said he thought it most likely that the incidents were connected with Western intelligence activities.

Dagbladet suggested that the connection was the penetration of Soviet airspace by a South Korean airliner earlier this year — a penetration that was announced in Washington almost before Moscow knew of it, presumably on the basis of information fed to the United States from northeast Norway.

Sverre Logdager, of the International Peace Research Institute, said that the Russians might be trying to tap the Gamvik cable. "Whatever it is, it's important to them," Mr. Sjaastad observed. "Important enough to do these things in the midnight sun, when detection is certain, rather than wait a few months."

Paris, Aug. 4 (HT) — In a letter intended to clarify Israel's attitude toward the Lebanese Army in south Lebanon, Prime Minister Menachem Begin told the United Nations yesterday that Israel had no objection to Security Council Resolution 425 that calls for the restoration of Lebanese authority there. But Mr. Begin insisted on protecting Maj. Saad Haddad and his Israeli-backed Christian militia forces. Arab diplomatic sources disclosed here today.

The sources said that Mr. Begin's letter was a reply to a "very tough" note earlier this week from UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim calling on Israel to facilitate the UN peacekeeping role in south Lebanon, where a Lebanese Army unit is trying to take over Christian-held border enclaves. Mr. Waldheim's letter threatened recourse to the Security Council or other measures if the Israeli-backed



Argentine firemen and soldiers survey the burned wreckage of a Lan-Chile Airlines Boeing 707.

Seek End to Economic, Military Pressure

Rhodesia Whites Look to U.S., Britain

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Rhodesia (NYT) — Like beleaguered pioneers scanning the horizon for the cavalry, Rhodesia's quarter of a million whites appear to be losing hope of defeating black nationalist guerrillas by themselves and are looking more and more for relief from the outside.

Prime Minister Ian Smith and his military commanders are looking for a breakthrough to relieve

the tightening band of economic and military pressure threatening the shaky transitional government set up by Mr. Smith and three moderate black leaders five months ago.

The hope rests directly on Washington and London. After years of berating Britain and the United States for their pressures on behalf of majority rule, Mr. Smith and his associates have been watching anxiously in recent weeks as sympathetic legislators in the two capitals have campaigned for the lifting of economic sanctions.

A related hope, prompting endless rumors, is that Mr. Smith will reach a covert agreement with one of the nationalist leaders.

Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance, Robert Mugabe, Britain and the United States have as much as said that they would accept any agreement of which Mr. Nkomo was part.

Morale Boosted

The sanctions remained in force, but white morale has been buoyed by the vote in the U.S. House of Representatives Wednesday that tied their removal to free elections by the end of this year, and by an earlier resolution adopted by the Senate giving President Carter the power to lift sanctions if he was convinced that a Rhodesian government had committed itself to negotiate in good faith with the guerrillas.

Even greater attention has been directed to events in London. With the prospect of a general election in Britain this fall, most whites hope for a victory by the Conservative Party, which has hinted that it might lift sanctions and recognize a black government chosen in the elections that the transitional government is planning in December.

The transitional government, meanwhile, is losing popularity here. Its failures over the last five months have raised pressing doubts about the viability of any black government that emerges from it.

Among blacks, its biggest failure has been its indecisive approach to racial discrimination. After three months' delay, a ministerial committee was established to review the problem, but its orders spoke of the possibility of retaining discriminatory measures that were found to be "in the national interest."

Although embarrassed, Mr. Smith's black partners have defended such compromises as understandable in view of the need for white support in a scheduled September referendum on the constitutional pact. But their charitable attitude is not widely shared among the country's 6.7 million blacks.

One of the many signs of dissatisfaction yesterday, when four leading members of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's group issued a statement attacking him for betraying its fundamental principles. When Foreign Minister Pieter van der Byl lauded Mr. Muzorewa in Parliament later in the day for his efforts abroad to get sanctions

2 Marines Die in Crash

TWENTYNINE PALMS, Calif., Aug. 4 (UPI) — A Marine Corps helicopter crashed during training exercises, killing two Marine reservists and injuring three, a spokesman for the Marine Corps said.

At California Reunion

French Villagers Visit U.S. Liberators

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 4 (AP) — When the U.S. Army drove the German Army from the French village of Bruyeres in 1944, the villagers were surprised by the Asian faces of their liberators.

"They looked different from what we had expected the Americans to look like," Serge Carlesso, 50, said.

Most of the liberators from the

revoked, a black member retorted: "He's finished at home!"

Many blacks have concluded that the transitional regime has no realistic hope of ending the war.

In isolated areas of the country, cooperative guerrilla bands have been given the status of auxiliaries, administering the areas for the government. But elsewhere, the killing has intensified.

In two months there have been four massacres, with at least 83 deaths. Since the internal accord was signed in March, 1,940 persons have died, all but 153 of them black. The toll is almost twice that for the same period last year.

White emigration continues at a rate of more than 1,000 a month, and has recently included several men who had served as ministers in Mr. Smith's government.

In some border areas, almost all white farms have been deserted. Hardly a road in the country is considered safe without a weapon, day or night.

The effect on morale was suggested in a special briefing for reporters this week by the military commander, Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, to counter suggestions that the country was "running down." But his choice of words only underlined the gravity of the situation.

"There is no danger at this time of a bloodbath," he said at one point. At another, he appealed to whites in remote areas to "hang on" for the elections.

Behind Schedule

The plane was completing the last leg of its flight to Buenos Aires Ezeiza International Airport when it came down in a fog bank six hours behind schedule. It crashed on the grounds of the Ezeiza Atomic Energy Center, 15 miles southwest of Buenos Aires, and skidded to a halt 500 yards short of the main building.

Airline sources said that it was a "real miracle" that no one was killed. The flight originated in New York and had stopped at Miami and Santiago before it crashed.

Authorities said that the center

was used for theoretical research and did not have any nuclear reactors.

Some of the passengers were injured in the scramble to get out of emergency exits after the plane careened across a field and into some trees, a night watchman at the energy center said.

"Everyone was all right, except for one old lady who broke her leg and may have broken some ribs, another passenger said.

The head of the Chilean Air Force, Ataliva Fernandez, said that an investigation into the cause of the accident was under way and that crew members were being questioned.

The pilot reportedly had informed the control tower that he was having engine trouble and was trying to make an emergency landing, but the airline blamed the thick fog.

Chemical Leak

Causes N.Y. to Move Families

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., Aug. 4 (AP) — New York State will evacuate 35 families from an area contaminated by decades-old chemicals, Dr. Robert Whalen, the state health commissioner, said yesterday.

"The governor is arranging for the temporary relocation of the 35 families with pregnant women and children under 2," he said at a meeting with residents of the area.

The department said that it found the rate of miscarriages in the area to be 50 percent higher than the national average. It also noted several instances of birth defects.

State researchers have found that 82 separate chemicals, dumped undegraded in drums between 1930 and 1953, have begun seeping to the surface.

Italians Flee Homes

After Ammonia Leak

MANFREDONIA, Italy, Aug. 4 (UPI) — A pungent smell of ammonia spread over the south Italian town last night and 10,000 of its 60,000 inhabitants fled amid rumors of an explosion in a petrochemical plant.

Officials of the ANIC plant said only a small quantity of ammonia escaped through a safety valve while it was being pumped from a ship into a tank. It said the acid fumes did not pose any danger.

U.S. Mail Carrier Is Stubborn

In Bid to Wear Shorts on Job

ALHAMBRA, Calif., Aug. 4 — U.S. Postal Service inspectors may be regretting the moment they noticed Kathy Byrne's shorts.

The 20-year-old mail carrier, a postal employee for three months, had yet to acquire a regulation uniform, and had been wearing civilian clothes on her daily mail routes.

Postal regulations stipulate that shorts must be long enough to reach almost to the knees. The inspectors who visited the post office here this week said that Miss Byrne's were too short. Her supervisor passed along the word, and Miss Byrne took it from there — much farther than the postal inspectors anticipated.

Yesterday, she showed up for work in an ancient, floppy dress that fell to her calves. She supplemented that with gray, checkered knee socks and a red bonnet.

"Apparently, they [the inspectors] are more interested in what we wear than in the service," Miss Byrne said as she made her rounds.

She said that she had been unable to find civilian shorts of sufficient length to meet postal service regulations, and had not had time to visit a postal service uniform store because she had been working six days a week.

Miss Byrne said that she did not like the tailoring or materials used in regulation Postal Service shorts, and acknowledged that she is in no hurry to purchase a uniform. Besides, there is plenty of ammunition left.

"I collect costumes," she said. "I was a drama major [at Pasadena City College], and I could wear these for weeks. I may come as a clown."

Los Angeles Times

Chinese Party

Cracks Down on Officials' Acts

HONG KONG, Aug. 4 (UPI) — The Chinese Communist Party is cracking down on high-handed party officials.

Citing a report on cadre misbehavior, the party central committee ordered officials at all levels to cease "coercion, commandism and other violations of law and discipline," Peking Radio reported today. Some party cadres have made serious mistakes which must be rectified, the report said.

"Most of our cadres are good or fairly good. Only a small number of them have problems or even serious problems," it said. The majority of these people "should be re-educated and helped to correct themselves."

Those who refuse to correct their mistakes should be dealt with severely, the report said.

Senate Panel Kills

Hospital Cost Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPI) — The Senate Finance Committee has again spurned President Carter's hospital cost-control plan.

The committee yesterday killed an administration plan to impose mandatory federal cost controls and then approved a measure providing Medicare-Medicaid incentives for hospitals to lower some costs.

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Cruise Ships: The Dirty Fleet

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP) — An armada of cruise ships sets sail each month with high-paying passengers blithely unaware that the liners flunk sanitation tests because of cockroaches, greasy dishes and toilets that don't work.

In its most recent summary of sanitation conditions aboard 74 passenger ships, the U.S. Public Health Service noted that 40 of the vessels had failed their last inspection.

Cunard's Queen Elizabeth II, with a minimum fare of \$695 for an 8-day Caribbean cruise, failed seven of 10 inspections since last October, according to John Yashuk, chief of sanitation in the Health Service's quarantine division. Among its problems were inadequate refrigeration for food and food residue on shelves.

The controversial cruise liner S.S. America flunked an inspection last month by scoring 6 out of a possible 100. Eighty-five is passing, Mr. Yashuk says two other ships have scored as badly.

Standards Revised

"In 1975, when we revised the standards, not a single ship could meet them," Mr. Yashuk said in a recent interview from his Miami office. "Today we have eight or 10 that seldom fail."

What happens when a ship fails? As a rule, Mr. Yashuk concedes, the same thing that happened after the troubled maiden voyage of the Panamanian-registered America under Venture Cruise Lines Inc.: Nothing.

The America set out June 30 with 900 passengers on what was styled a three-day "Cruise to Nowhere." Within 12 hours, the ship steamed back to New York to let 250 angry passengers off. They said they had no place to sleep and complained of roaches and toilets that didn't flush.

At the cruise's end July 3, Public Health inspectors were waiting. After a partial inspection, they gave the America a score of 32.

That evening the ship set out with more than 600 passengers on a five-day cruise to Nova Scotia. At Halifax, 18 passengers left the ship. When the America returned July 8, Marie Chalmers of Staten Island, N.Y., was irate.

"The sanitary conditions were very bad. The toilets didn't work. I haven't had a shower in a week," she said. "The health people had no right to let this ship go out."

But Mr. Yashuk, who was waiting with four inspectors, said he had no choice. "We have no authority to prevent a ship from sailing," he said. The inspection of the America that day showed the score of six.

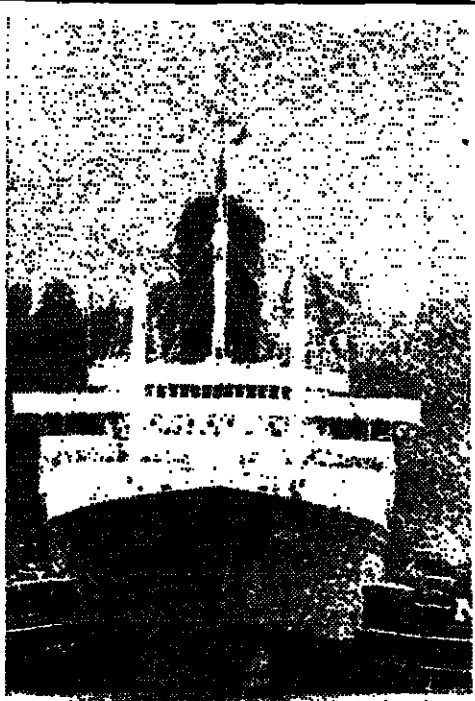
If health officials believe passengers are in danger of getting gastrointestinal illness, they urge that the ship not sail until conditions are corrected. If the owners take no heed, the officials can order that passengers be informed of the findings, he said.

Most Cooperative

Most cruise lines are cooperative, Mr. Yashuk said, and, so far, all have agreed not to sail when he makes that recommendation.

At Travel Weekly, a trade newspaper that circulates among 23,000 travel agents, editor Alan Fredericks says some lines have hired personnel whose single mandate is to see that their ships pass the tests.

It is not difficult to flunk the test. There are 42



The America. At one point it got six of 100.

items. Failure to satisfy any one of the first 32 results in 20 points off. Miss one, and you've flunked the test.

"The epidemiologists who helped us construct this form agree that any item in the 20-point category could cause a [gastrointestinal] problem," said John D'Agnes, assistant to the director of the quarantine division at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta.

Score of 56

On May 20, the Queen Elizabeth II was judged "defective" on four items, failing with a score of 56. The items:

Twenty points were deducted on storage of cooked and raw foods in refrigerators; 20 came off because pots and pans were greasy and, along with some shelves, covered with food residue; 2 points were deducted because food was accumulating on a steam line behind kettles; 2 points came off because of roaches in the crew's serving area.

On June 9, the ship scored a 98, passing with flying colors. Two points were taken off because of missing deck tiles in one kitchen.

Among ships that flunked in June: the Dutch Antilles liner Statendam, the U.S. Santa Mariana, the Italian Leonardo da Vinci, the Liberian-registered Kungsholm and the Soviet Mikhail Lermontov.

While Mr. Yashuk hasn't much muscle to enforce the standards, he noted that anyone can get free copies of his reports. Further, about 800 persons, mostly travel agents, now receive monthly summaries that list the ships and whether they failed their last inspection.

And, muscle or not, Mr. Yashuk said it appears that the tough 1975 standards that so many ships fail to meet are making a difference.

There were 11 outbreaks of shipboard gastrointestinal illness in 1975 and in 1976; during 1977, there were four outbreaks and so far this year there have been just two outbreaks, he said.

FTC Tightens Payoff Ban

U.S. Aircraft Firms Barred From Bribes to 'Anyone'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP) — The Federal Trade Commission has voted to issue orders, more restrictive than provisions of the new foreign anti-bribery law, against foreign payoffs by three major aerospace companies.

The companies named in the orders are Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp.

The anti-bribery law makes it a crime for a U.S. company to bribe a foreign government official. The orders that the commission has approved against the three companies expose them to possibly heavy civil fines if they bribe "anyone."

That provision bars payoffs to officials of customer concerns as well as officials or employees of government agencies, an FTC source explained.

The commission is seen as using its authority to act against unfair competition by payoff. In complaints approved by the commission earlier this year as part of a settlement with the companies, the FTC had accused Lockheed, Boeing and McDonnell Douglas of making "improper payments to procure sales of aircraft abroad," which "injured American competitors by denying them the opportunity to compete for such sales."

Unfair Competition

The wording of the commission's complaints and now of the consent orders, in line with the FTC's usual practice in settlements, was negotiated by lawyers for the agency and the three companies. Their formal announcement by the agency is not expected for several days.

As explained in a summary of the action prepared by the FTC staff, the orders require the companies to "stop making payments to officers, employees, agents or representatives of commercial customers or foreign governments where the purpose of the payments" is "to deny other American aircraft manufacturers the opportunity of competing for aircraft sales abroad."

The orders state that the prohibition applies not only to officers and employees of the companies but also to their "representatives." As interpreted by the FTC, the commission makes the three companies liable for the actions of their overseas sales agents, whose commissions — sometimes millions of dollars — have been suspected to include large payoffs to government offi-

cials and other persons with influence over aircraft orders.

It is understood that the companies argued strenuously against being held responsible for the actions of their foreign representatives. One reason for the objections is a provision in the orders that any violations would mean fines of up to \$20,000 a day from the date the bribe is paid to the date a related contract is completed.

Past Payments

Although the FTC complaints describe in general terms some of the past payments by Lockheed, Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, they do not add to the information about the companies that is already on the public record.

In Burbank, Calif., Lockheed confirmed that it signed an FTC consent order and said it understands that details will be released "in due course" by the agency.

In St. Louis, McDonnell Douglas said that it expects an agreement with the FTC to settle the agency's investigation. The company said that it does not believe its foreign payments violated any laws, and that it expects the settlement to stipulate that the company does not admit any wrongdoing.

A Boeing spokesman said: "We're aware the settlement was achieved, and we settled on the basis of avoiding the costs of lengthy litigation."

Funds Spent by World Banks

Aid to Unpopular Nations Survives Vote in House

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (WP) — The White House and congressional supporters of foreign aid won an unexpected victory yesterday when the House narrowly defeated attempts to prohibit international banks from using U.S. contributions to assist such unpopular countries as Uganda, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

President Carter had complained that such restrictions tied his hands in setting foreign policy and that the banks are not allowed to accept money from member nations with strings attached.

Last year such amendments passed the House by better than 2-1 majorities and tied up the foreign-aid appropriations bill in House-Senate conference until Mr. Carter agreed to instruct U.S. representatives on the banks' boards to vote against loans to such countries.

This year the situation was expected to be worse, both because it is an election year and because the tax revolt triggered by California's Proposition 13 has made the always unpopular foreign-aid bill less popular than ever.

U.S. Bill Orders Solar Energy Use by Military

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (WP) — A little-noticed defense bill now in Congress might prove to be the biggest boost for solar energy since President Carter's solar tax-credit proposal.

The bill, authorizing \$4 billion in military construction, would require solar heating and cooling systems for all new military family housing units and for 25 percent of other military construction. At least \$100 million a year would be spent by the Pentagon on solar systems, in an industry that had total sales of only \$150 million last year.

House-Senate conferees reached agreement on the authorization bill Tuesday night. The original House bill did not include the solar requirement, but the conferees accepted the provision without opposition. If the conference bill is accepted by both houses, as expected, the solar industry will have to expand rapidly to fulfill demand.

"These federal purchases will give the solar industry a long-needed shot in the arm," said Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., sponsor of the solar provision.

Solar systems will increase the initial cost of construction between 10 percent and 20 percent, Sen. Hart said. But the bill specifies that the military solar systems be "cost-effective" over the life of the unit, returning more in fuel savings than the additional expense.

Rector Chosen in Rome

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 4 (UPI) — The Rev. Carlo Maria Martini of Italy has been elected to succeed Jesuit Herve Carrier of Canada as rector of Rome's Pontifical Gregorian University, one of the Roman Catholic Church's main centers of learning, Vatican Radio said today.



RECUPERATING — Six barn-owls, found half starved inside a locked barn, are being fed and cared for at an animal home in Augsburg, West Germany, and will be set free in a few weeks.

Plea Delayed in Letelier Murder Case

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP) — Caught by surprise, a federal judge says he needs to know more about Michael Townley before accepting his plea of guilty in the case of the 1976 assassination of Chilean exile leader Orlando Letelier.

Mr. Townley, 35, was in the courtroom yesterday prepared to plead guilty to a count of conspiracy to murder. But before the court session, prosecutors and Mr. Townley's lawyers met U.S. District

Judge Barrington Parker to explain details of the plea bargain.

The judge said that was the first he had heard of it. "The court does not feel at this point that it is fully advised," he said. "Before the court proceeds further, it feels it must step back, consider and review."

He set no new date for the trial, but said that it would start soon.

Mr. Townley, a U.S. citizen who lived in Chile, was named in an indictment earlier this week as an agent of Chile's secret police who came to the United States, built a bomb with the help of five anti-Castro Cuban exiles, and planted it under the floorboards of Mr. Letelier's car.

Mr. Letelier, a former Chilean ambassador to the United States who was an outspoken foe of the Augusto Pinochet regime, was killed along with colleague Ronni Moffitt on Washington's Embassy Row on Sept. 21, 1976. The indictment said that Mr. Townley went to Florida before the bomb was set off by remote control.

It was in good part because of detailed revelations from Mr. Townley that U.S. investigators cracked the case. Three Chileans, including a former chief of the secret police, and four Cuban exiles were indicted for plotting and carrying out the murder. A fifth Cuban was indicted on lesser charges.

Mr. Townley was named as a co-conspirator in the indictment but not as a defendant because he had agreed to plead guilty to the one count.

The United States has demanded extradition of the three Chileans. Attorney General Griffin Bell said last night that it would be unacceptable for Chile to refuse to turn them over.

"We've got them indicted in our

Bail Is Granted For Spy in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPI) — Supreme Court Justice William Brennan today granted bail to David Truong, the Vietnamese graduate student convicted in May of espionage.

Bail of \$250,000 had been revoked upon conviction by U.S. District Judge Albert Bryan and the revocation was upheld by the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

But Justice Brennan reinstated the bail pending disposition of Truong's appeal to the circuit court. The major issue in the appeal is the government's power to wiretap Truong's apartment without a warrant.

20-Foot Wall of Water Sweeps Texas Valley, Kills 9

ALBANY, Texas, Aug. 4 (UPI) — A 20-foot wall of water swept through a west-central Texas valley late yesterday and today, killing at least nine people and raising to 25 the death toll from flash flooding that has devastated vast portions of the state in the last four days.

Authorities said more than 30 persons were missing in today's flooding and in floods earlier this week that ravaged south-central Texas hill country 250 miles away.

The new flooding, which began after sundown yesterday along Little Hubbard Creek around the rural county seat of Albany, destroyed buildings and washed cars off highways, forcing the 2,000 residents to the tops of houses, trees, oil derricks and even floating pickup trucks.

A National Weather Service spokesman in Fort Worth said that rainfall of up to 18 inches produced "a wall of water reported to have been 20 feet high."

'80 Percent Under'

"It put 80 percent of Albany under water," he said. "At late morning, nine persons were reported dead, 12 were missing and all roads into the town were under water."

The water was beginning to recede shortly before noon, but more heavy rain was forecast for tonight.

A National Guard column joined Department of Public Safety troopers, deputies and volunteers in rescue attempts. But high water prevented many of them from even entering the town.

All communications to the town were cut off. Telephone lines were knocked out and the town's electricity was turned off because of broken lines.

'Can't Get Out'

"You can't get in [to Albany] and, what's worse, you can't get out," said Throckmorton County Deputy Bobby Harrington at mid-morning. "The whole town is locked in by water. It's raining at the rate of an inch an hour."

Many rescue units late yesterday were evacuating 42 patients from the Bluebonnet Nursing Home just outside Albany when the water rose, washing out the highway bridge and preventing the units from getting back into Albany. Within an hour, the town was awash, and helicopters were the only way in or out.

The heavy rain began late Tuesday in the hill country southwest of Austin in the aftermath of a tropical storm, and yesterday a new storm system 250 miles north produced the flooding centered in Albany.

Earlier Storms

The earlier storms killed 16 persons and left another 14 missing in flash flooding at Comfort, Center Point, Kerrville, Medina, Bandera, Uvalde, Sabinal, Comcan and Ingram.

On Wednesday high water killed a ranch hand in Morse, well north in the Panhandle.



A Comfort, Texas, girl surveys the remains of a road after the Guadalupe River receded.

Troubled Mood Found in U.S.

Inflation Is Top Concern, Pollsters Say

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP) — Leading public-opinion analysts are painting a picture of an unhappy and troubled nation that is preoccupied with a variety of economic pressures.

Pollster Tully Plesser likens Americans today to an uneasy herd of cattle: "They're milling around, swinging in different directions, not really focused yet. Maybe they'll quiet down, but maybe they'll stampede."

Surprisingly, most of the experts talk down the notion of any broad conservative groundswell — a theory advanced by many politicians and journalists, as citizens across the country mobilize behind efforts to cut taxes and government spending.

James Lindheim, senior vice president of Yankelovich, Skelly & White: "There's been a very clear growth over a number of years in people's unhappiness with government and more recently with taxes — and that's also still expected a lot of benefits from government."

Conversations with a score of specialists in public opinion — persons who poll for newspapers, for political candidates or for interest groups, and persons who analyze these polls — turn up considerable consensus on major ingredients of the current national mood:

• Inflation has surged forward as the overwhelming concern. The "tax revolt" is as much a protest against rising prices, skyrocketing utility bills and high interest rates

as against high taxes or big government.

• People are increasingly losing faith in government's ability to solve problems. Most believe that so much waste and inefficiency exists that service levels and programs can be maintained even if taxes are cut.

• There is growing worry that the United States is falling behind the Soviet Union militarily and is increasingly vulnerable.

• People are becoming steadily more "liberal" in their attitudes on race relations, women's rights, sexual relations and similar matters. But, paradoxically, they are perhaps somewhat more conservative on what public policies should be in these areas.

On the assumption that polls and news stories constantly report on President Carter's standing, the opinion specialists were not specifically asked about him. But several volunteered comments — usually citing widespread public "disappointment" in Mr. Carter's per-

formance but the absence of any deep hostility toward him.

The analysts agree that inflation, high taxes and other economic pressures have become the dominant public preoccupation. Burns Roper reports that the latest Roper poll found 88 percent of the people naming inflation as the problem most needing government attention.

Most pollsters fail to see any public interest in foreign policy in the sense of care about a particular Middle Eastern or African settlement. But they do find increasing distrust of the Soviet Union and increasing worry over growing Soviet military strength.

"This is the great covert issue for 1979 and 1980 — whether to add billions to the military budget," an analyst said. "People feel we no longer have the muscle to control international events."

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Reopening September 5.

Erratum: By mistake, the reopening of Lasserre was announced under yesterday's PARIS AMUSEMENTS.

WIND INSTRUMENTS

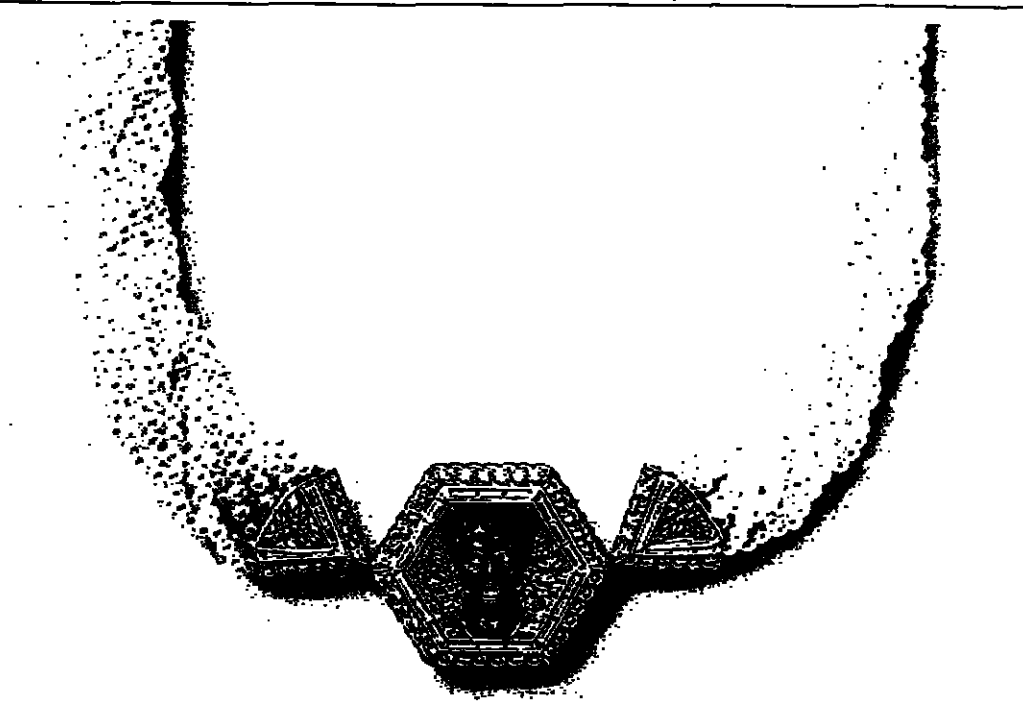
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Composer Carlos Chavez, Mexico's Top Musician

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4 (AP) — Carlos Chavez, 73, father of Mexico's national symphony and renowned director and composer, died of a heart ailment Wednesday.

Mr. Chavez composed six symphonies and various concertos for violin, piano and trombone. He conducted orchestras around the world, including those in Cleveland, San Francisco, Boston, Vienna, Paris, Berlin and Buenos Aires.

Mr. Chavez's reputation as a composer of 300 works, a conductor and pianist spread throughout the world by the mid-1930s, and he added to that prominence in later years.

In Mexico, he was known as a pillar of the arts, a devotee of native rhythms and melodies and the most complete musician of Mexico's revolution.

He received numerous awards from governments, among them the French Legion of Honor in 1932, the Belgian Order of Heart in 1950

and the Star of Italian Solidarity in 1952. He was admitted to the Academy of the Arts and Sciences in the United States in 1960.

He founded the Symphony Orchestra of Mexico in 1928 and headed it for many years. He also helped start the National Symphony Orchestra in 1948. It became the principal orchestra in Mexico. In 1947, he founded the National Institute of the Fine Arts, and served as its director until 1952.

Carleton Hobbs

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP) — The death of veteran British radio actor Carleton Hobbs, 80, was reported yesterday after a career that spanned 4,000 broadcasts over 54 years.

Mr. Hobbs made his radio debut with the BBC in 1924. He was last heard on Monday, the day of his death, in a recorded BBC produc-

tion of Shakespeare's play "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

He was a founding member of the BBC Drama Repertory Company in 1939 and his work ranged from Shakespeare to light comedy and plays for children. He recently took part in BBC adaptations of the novels of 19th century English novelist Anthony Trollope. Another of his radio roles was Sherlock Holmes.

His best known recent television role was as Aristarchus in the BBC production of "I, Claudius," based on the novel by Robert Graves about the Roman emperor Claudius Tiberius.

Rev. George Barry Ford

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (NYT) — The Rev. George Barry Ford, 92, one of New York's most widely known Roman Catholic priests and a champion of civil rights, died here Tuesday.

Father Ford, as he was known to thousands of New Yorkers, left his mark as a Columbia University chaplain, church pastor, ecumenical ground-breaker and civil libertarian. He retired in 1958 after 44 years as an active priest and as pastor for 23 years of the Church of Corpus Christi. Father Ford had been a U.S. Army chaplain for five years and the first executive officer of the first peacetime training school of the Chaplain Corps.

Thomas Armstrong

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP) — British novelist Thomas Armstrong, 78, whose most popular books included "The Crowthers of Bankdam" and "King Cotton," died Wednesday night. His last novel, "Our London Office," was published in 1966.

Robert M. Menagh

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 4 (AP) — Robert M. Menagh, 73,



Carlos Chavez

former superintendent of the House radio and television gallery for 35 years, died on Wednesday. Mr. Menagh worked as a doorman in the House speaker's lobby before he was named superintendent of the old House radio gallery in 1939.

Jose Constantino Seijas

MADRID, Aug. 4 (UPI) — Vice Adm. Jose Constantino Seijas, former general commander of the Venezuelan Navy, died yesterday in Cadiz, the Venezuelan Embassy said today.

The embassy said Adm. Seijas, president of the naval construction industry in Venezuela, was on a brief business trip to Spain.

Francis Pickens Miller

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 4 (AP) — Francis Pickens Miller, 83, father of U.S. senatorial candidate Andrew Miller and a major figure in Virginia politics, died yesterday.

Most Air Workers
End Canada Strike

TORONTO, Aug. 4 (AP) — Air Canada's ground employees in Toronto resumed work today after a two-day wildcat walkout that disrupted the airline's operations in most of eastern Canada and parts of the northern United States.

Ground workers in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Fredericton, New Brunswick, also were expected back. But those in Saint John, New Brunswick, said they would strike today, and 3,600 strikers in Montreal — about half the force — extended their walkout to tomorrow.

After Eccentric Father Dies

Mother, 7 Children Jump From 11 Stories in Utah

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 4 (AP) — As a horrified crowd watched from the sidewalk, Rachel David urged her seven children to leap — pushing those who would not — from the 11th-story balcony of a \$90-a-day hotel here yesterday in a bizarre murder-suicide that left only one child alive.

The father, Immanuel David, 39, who is said to have thought he was God, had committed suicide two days earlier. When informed of her husband's death Wednesday, Mrs. David said that she could not afford to pay for his funeral, the police said.

According to the police, at least three of the children jumped willingly, but witnesses said that the younger ones struggled and tried to grab the railing.

The police said that some of the onlookers yelled for Mrs. David to jump after all the children had fallen. She did.

The children never went to school and rarely spoke to strangers, officials said. Penny McDonald, a desk clerk at the hotel, said that meals were either sent up from the hotel coffee shop, or that Mr. David would bring food home. She said that he paid the \$90 rent every day with a \$100 bill.

Dead were Mrs. David, 38; Rebyca, 5; David, 6; Joseph, 8; Debora, 9; Joshua, 10, and Rachel, 14. Elizabeth, 13, was in critical but stabilizing condition today.

Body Found in Van

Mr. David's body was found Tuesday in a borrowed van. The police said that he died of carbon monoxide poisoning.

Mr. David grew up as Bruce Longo and joined the Mormon Church after serving in the Army, according to his brother, Dean Longo, who was interviewed by telephone from his home in Vero Beach, Fla. Mr. Longo, who lives with his mother, said that he had not seen his brother since their father died nine years ago.

FBI spokesman Bob Davenport said that Mr. David paid for about \$30,000 in food and lodging at the International Dunes.

Police Sgt. Brent Davis, who claims to have known Mr. David personally, said that he never knew the tall 300-pound man to have had a job. He said that Mr. David believed he was God.

Sgt. Davis said that Mr. David had been excommunicated from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) and had formed his own religious cult, con-

sisting mostly of his immediate family members and a few friends.

Police Lt. Roger Kinnerley said that Mormon officials had complained that Mr. David frequently asked to see church authorities to proclaim upcoming calamities or to demand a share of church revenues.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Steve Snarr said he believed that Mr. David may have lived from money given to him by his followers.

Cheryl Williams, a clerk at Salt Lake City's Ramada Inn, said that Mr. David claimed to have silver mines in Sweden and that whenever he needed money, he would telephone to Sweden and get it.

Miss Williams said that Mr. David often spoke of his ability to concentrate and "destroy the world," and that some of the girls who worked in the restaurant at the hotel were afraid of him.

ERA Extension
Clears Hurdle

In House Panel

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (WP) — An extension of time for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment cleared another hurdle in the House yesterday, as the House Rules Committee voted to bring the measure to the floor.

The extension is expected to come to the floor before the Aug. 19 recess. It is given a good chance to pass in the House, but its fate is uncertain in the Senate, where at least one senator has threatened a filibuster.

The Rules Committee rejected by an 8-3 vote a move by Rep. Trent Lott, R-Miss., to have the House vote on whether a two-thirds vote for passage is needed for the extension. A two-thirds vote is needed to adopt a constitutional amendment such as the Equal Rights Amendment, but supporters of the extension argue that a two-thirds vote is not needed for the extension because it is not part of the amendment but simply a procedural action.

The two-thirds vote question is likely to come up on the House floor, but it probably will be resolved by a parliamentary ruling rather than a House vote because of the Rules Committee action.

The extension would postpone the March 22, 1979, deadline for states to ratify the ERA until June 30, 1982. The ERA is now three states short of the 38 necessary for ratification.

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Education: University Degree in Economics, Engineering or any other science directly related to the oil industry.

Age: 35-50.

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HEAD
OF PERSONNEL UNIT

Education: University Degree in Business or Public Administration.

Age: 32-45.

Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 43,000.—

Experience: A minimum of seven years experience in Personnel, Planning, Development, Administration and Training.

HEAD
OF LEGAL AFFAIRS UNIT

Education: University Degree in Law from an internationally recognized school of Law.

Age: 32-45.

Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 43,000.—

Experience: A minimum of eight years general legal experience, of which at least five years should have been spent in positions directly related to the oil industry and three years in high level administrative positions. Experience must include progressive increase in responsibility to senior staff or middle line management level, and should embrace several aspects of the legal field.

HEAD OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
PLANNING UNIT

Education: University Degree in Public Relations, Media Studies, Information Science or other relevant fields.

Age: 32-45.

Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 43,000.—

Experience: A minimum of seven years in Public Relations or other related fields, e.g. publicity, information, commercial journalism, etc. Proven creative flair and a capacity quickly to recognize and utilize opportunities for PR activity necessary. Ability to lead and motivate others essential.

HEAD
OF COMPUTER SECTION

Education: University degree in science or engineering relevant to computer application, such as computer science, operations, research, etc.

Age: 32-45.

Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 46,000.—

Experience: A minimum of seven years professional experience in the field of data processing and computer applications including first hand experience in the management of large technical computer installations. Detailed knowledge of various internationally well-known hardware and software is essential.

HEAD OF INFORMATION
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Education: University Degree in Science or Engineering, relevant to computer applications, or statistics.

Age: 35-50.

Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 54,000.—

Experience: A minimum of eight years professional experience in either the application of higher mathematics, operations research, statistical analysis or numerical analysis techniques to solve business and technical problems.

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Education: University Degree in Economics with Mathematics or Statistics.

Age: 32-45.

Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 46,000.—

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ECONOMETRICIAN
(Energy Forecasting Section)

Education: University Degree in Economics or Operational Research.

Age: 30-45.

Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 38,000.—

Experience: A minimum of six years varied professional experience in the field of econometric model building or the application of mathematical programming economics.

QUANTITATIVE ECONOMIST
(Energy Forecasting Section)

Education: University Degree in Economics or Economics with Mathematics or Statistics or Operational Research.

Age: 30-45.

Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 38,000.—

Experience: A minimum of six years varied experience in the field of econometric model building or the application of mathematical programming economics.

HEAD OF CRUDE & PRODUCT
EVALUATION SECTION

Education: University Degree in Chemical Engineering or Chemistry.

Age: 32-45.

Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 46,000.—

Experience: A minimum of seven years professional experience in refining operations including cost evaluation in crude processing in the various refining modes. Management of a refinery operation as well as the use of computers for technical work is preferred.

ECONOMETRICIAN
(Crude & Product Evaluation Section)

Education: University Degree in Economics or Economics with Mathematical background, preferably with a diploma in Computer Science.

Age: 30-45.

Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 38,000.—

Experience: A minimum of six years professional experience in the field of econometrics or mathematical programming, which should include experience in the application of computers to problems in economics or operational research.

ECONOMIST
(Downstream Operations Unit)

Education: University Degree in Economics.

Age: 30-45.

Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 38,000.—

Experience: A minimum of six years professional experience in the field of petroleum economics or economic research, including work on cost analysis and feasibility studies for projects is required.

HEAD OF INTERNATIONAL
MONEY & FINANCE UNIT

Education: University Degree in Economics with some academic background in money and finance.

Age: 32-45.

Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 43,000.—

Experience: A minimum of seven years experience, a proportion of which should be experience with central banks, investment houses or research institutions. Experience should involve research related to international monetary and financial problems.

ECONOMIC ANALYST
(International Economics Unit)

Education: University Degree in Economics with special emphasis on one of the following: Econometrics, Quantitative Methods, International Trade and Development.

Age: 30-45.

Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 38,000.—

Experience: A minimum of six years experience, of which three years should have been spent in economic development planning, economic forecasting or economic policy analysis.

SYSTEMS ANALYST/PROGRAMMER
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Education: University Degree in Computer Science, Operations Research or any other science or engineering directly related to computer applications.

Age: 30-40.

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After High Expectations

Church-State Conciliation Sours in a Year in Poland

By David A. Andelman

WARSAW, Aug. 4 (NYT) — The reconciliation begun more than a year ago between Poland's Communist leadership and the powerful Roman Catholic Church has stalled well short of the goals each side once envisioned.

The result is a growing doubt that Poland will be the first East European country to restore diplomatic relations with the Vatican, or that the church will receive the government recognition and support it wanted.

Each side is blaming the other for an impasse that some attribute to unrealistic expectations.

The church had hoped above all for "legalization," from which

would flow such benefits as free construction of churches, no more censorship of church publications, access to state-controlled television and radio, broader religious education and recognition of a church right to speak out on secular issues.

Gierek Meets Pope

In return for its concessions, the state had hoped for church backing on a range of government actions on economic and social problems.

These expectations were raised last fall by the first meeting in more than 10 years between a Polish Communist leader, Edward Gierek, and the primate, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński. A meeting between Mr. Gierek and Pope Paul at the Vatican, the first in 1,000 years between a pope and a secular leader of Poland, appeared to keep the momentum going.

Permits for new churches were granted, letters on a range of mutual concerns were exchanged between the cardinal and Mr. Gierek, Vatican diplomats began visiting Poland and, in the government, the church became a topic for polite discussion rather than vilification.

In January, while President Carter was visiting here, his wife Rosalynn and Zbigniew Brzezinski, his adviser on national security, had an unusual meeting with Cardinal Wyszyński. Mr. Brzezinski praised the cardinal and Mr. Gierek as extraordinary leaders.

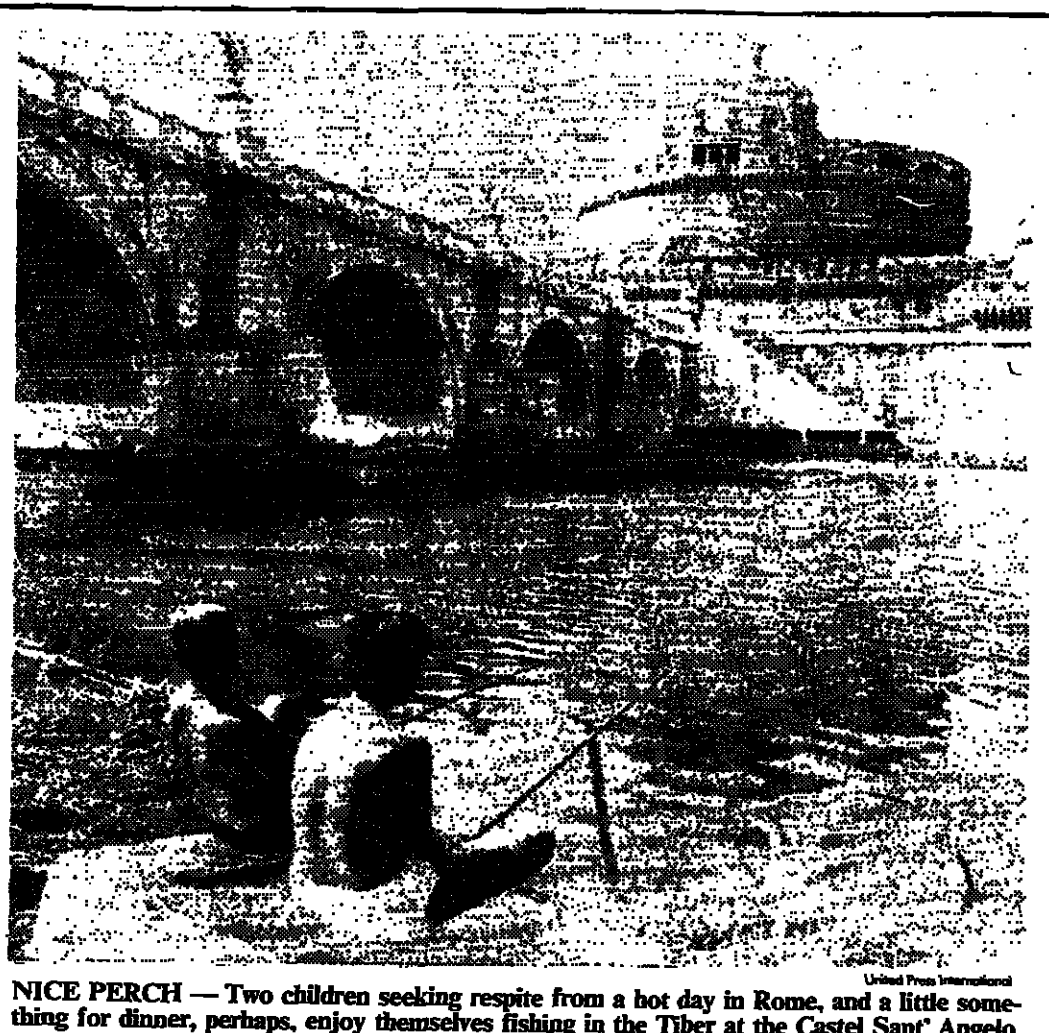
Cool Reception

The situation then began to sour. Censors banned the Catholic press from publishing photographs of Mrs. Carter's meeting with the cardinal. Publication of the cardinal's Epiphany sermon was delayed for more than a month in the official Catholic newspaper, and scores of other church publications and periodicals encountered delays, questions and deletions by the party-controlled information bureau.

The Vatican's senior envoy for Eastern Europe, Archbishop Luigi Foggi, had a cool reception on a two-week visit here last month. He indicated when he left that he would not visit again in the foreseeable future.

While no one has formally declared a breakdown, and pro forma contacts continue between the episcopate and Kazimierz Kakuła, the religious affairs minister, each side has been blaming the other in private. Recriminations have begun appearing in church statements and in government-controlled media.

On the church's side, this rancor has taken the form of a series of homilies from the cardinal, pastoral letters and episcopal communiques. And the church has supported the so-called "flying university," a series of lectures in private apartments by professors on subjects banned in state-controlled institutions. Lay Catholic leaders and priests have taken part in the lectures with the tacit approval of the church.



NICE PERCH — Two children seeking respite from a hot day in Rome, and a little something for dinner, perhaps, enjoy themselves fishing in the Tiber at the Castel Sant' Angelo.

Bishops Meet in Canterbury

Ecumenism Tops Anglican Conference

By Kenneth A. Briggs

CANTERBURY, England, Aug. 4 (AP) — Ecumenism is emerging as the most significant issue among Anglican bishops at the Lambeth Conference, revealing the persistent, though often hidden, power of the drive for church unity.

Many aspects of that longing, which spans theological differences and transcends all disputes among church bodies, were aired at a hearing yesterday during the conference here of more than 400 Anglican bishops. The Anglican communion, composed of 65 million persons worldwide, prides itself on being the "middle way," sharing the faith of Catholics as well as the Protestant willingness to reform. As such, Anglicans often state their role as being a bridge between the historical churches.

Progress toward unity with the Roman Catholic Church and Eastern Orthodoxy has met new imped-

iments, such as the conflict over the ordination of women. But most church leaders close to the unity talks do not expect these obstacles to hinder permanently an ecumenical solution, which seems to them inevitable.

Because the role of the Anglican Church is regarded as important to this process, other churches watch its changes carefully.

Observers Present

There are three Roman Catholic observers and three from the Orthodox churches here. They have stated their opposition to women's ordination but have assured the Anglicans that unity talks should proceed. Observers from Protestant churches and from major ecumenical bodies are also present.

Ecumenical discussion is low key. There seems to be a strong determination to overcome the divisions that many find a barrier to effective evangelism. "Many non-Christians," one bishop said, "are totally baffled and put off by the presence of so many competing churches which are often bitter towards one another." There is also an awareness that ecumenical advances are as likely to come from the grass roots as from the highest levels of church authority.

At the last Lambeth Conference in 1968, an Anglican-Roman Catholic international commission was

established to seek areas of agreement between the churches. A similar commission already existed between Anglicans and the Orthodox.

Fundamental Accord

The commission has found fundamental accord on the ministry, the eucharist and the nature of church authority. On the authority question, scholars were hopeful that the pope could be accepted by Anglicans as a symbol of unity. Problems still remain on such issues as papal infallibility.

Relations with the Orthodox Church are close, although Orthodox leaders are strongly against the ordination of women. Anglicans feel most drawn to the mystical, spiritual side of Orthodoxy and in many ways already mirror the Orthodox style of church government.

Both churches recognize a spiritual leader — the ecumenical patriarch for Orthodox and the archbishop of Canterbury for Anglicans — who has little ruling authority. Another similarity is the large measure of autonomy permitted the separate branches of each church.

The greatest ecumenical hurdles in many regions are between Anglicans and Protestants. Most Protestant bodies reject the concept of hierarchy, have a "lower" view of the clergy and place less emphasis on the sacraments, particularly the eucharist.

As World Glut Slows Oil Revenue

Venezuela Begins to Question Spending

By David Vidal

CARACAS, Aug. 4 (NYT) — As the oil money has flowed, this nation of 12.5 million, with the highest per capita income in Latin America, has shown an enormous capacity for spending it. After the oil countries raised prices fourfold in 1973, an avalanche of petrodollars led to a spending spree by both government and consumers.

Billions of dollars of public money were designated for a crash program to buy a diversified industrial economy by the mid-1980s. Consumers have spent lavishly on cars, food, drink and travel. There is a shortage of skilled labor and unemployment is minimal.

Now, almost five years after the turning point, there is growing awareness that the spending may be approaching a limit and that development cannot simply be purchased.

Public morality has been considerably relaxed by \$40 billion in oil revenues in the last four years. Now there is fear that the most financially solid Latin American country could suffer serious economic trouble unless spending slows.

"Everything seems to indicate that there will be a different situation in the coming years," Carlos Vogeler Rincones, president of the leading business association, Fedecamaras, told its annual convention in June. "It is as if we had clear flying in the past because visibility was unlimited."

Permanent Development

"In the future we may well be obliged to fly on instruments to reach a secure place. One of the lessons of the recent past is that it proved that a wealth of finance generates immediate growth but does not necessarily lay the bases for self-sustained and permanent development."

This is a presidential election year. Government waste, inflation, growing external debt, rising imports and a deteriorating balance of payments are being debated by the candidates.

The two leading ones are Luis Pinerua Orday, a congressman for the Democratic Action Party of President Carlos Andres Perez, who cannot succeed himself, and Sen. Luis Herrera Campins of the Social Christian Party.

Largely because of imports — estimated to have increased 235 percent since 1973 — the country is this year expected to have its first trade deficit in decades, along with a current-account deficit of more than \$1 billion. Planners feel confident, though, because of foreign-exchange reserves estimated at \$8 billion.

Reduced Income

The Venezuelan Investment Fund, set up to keep abroad half the money from oil earnings and thus curb inflationary pressures at home, has received progressively fewer official deposits since it got \$3 billion in 1974.

A glut on the world market has reduced production estimates and income, although President Perez

recently told businessmen: "The price of oil will continue to rise as a function of its scarcity."

Inflation, while moderate by regional standards, has become a new factor in family, business and official budgets, and the central bank expects consumer prices to keep climbing.

The oil industry was nationalized in 1976, and government spending is the prime factor in the economy. The bloated budget, swelling a not too efficient bureaucracy, has had to be balanced by foreign borrowing.

At the end of last year the government asked Congress for permission to borrow \$1.4 billion to enable it to complete programs it had begun. Total public debt grew by more than 30 percent to \$8 billion, half of it owed abroad.

Bribes and Facilitas

Much of the borrowing was justified on sound business grounds to finance heavy capital goods for the ambitious 1976-80 plan for social and economic development, which contemplates immense outlays for 13 projects in such areas as steel, aluminum, transportation, electric power and cargo ships, as well as social welfare.

Overruns have shown the initial estimate of \$28 billion of government funds in a total of \$52 billion to be far too low. Criticism of the plan as grandiose and overambitious has increased, although there is little doubt that it will eventually produce real benefits.

Influence-peddling, known as *palanca*, used to be needed to push such projects through inefficient ministries. Now corruption is the most discussed political issue. *Palanca* seems to be declining while bribes large and small have become commonplace.

A word, *facilitas*, has been coined to express a nonchalant attitude that results in high rates of worker absenteeism.

Glass and concrete shopping arcades are jammed with customers. A current fad among those who can afford it is to own a Japanese video-cassette recorder that sells for \$1,300. The summer vacation season has begun and travel agents report flights to Miami sold out for the rest of the month.

Quadruplets Born In Antwerp Suburb

ANTWERP, Belgium, Aug. 4 (AP) — Quadruplets were born yesterday in the suburb of Wilrijk near here and the three boys and the girl were reported doing well. Stefan, Johan, Marijke and Kristof are not the first children for Mr. and Mrs. Walter Steyer. They already have twin girls.

6 Thais Die in Ambush

BANGKOK, Aug. 4 (UPI) — Communist guerrillas yesterday ambushed and killed six Thai Navy sailors near the Mekong River in northeastern Thailand, police said.

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435 Secretaries of State

The mauling the House has been administering to selected bits of the administration's foreign policy is a disturbing thing to behold. To be sure, the House did at least one major responsible deed by ending the Turkish arms embargo — a step that puts the Turks under an unavoidable obligation to make possible a fair settlement on Cyprus. But that was done in thoughtful response to a well-debated, carefully studied administration proposal — which, in turn, was based on a feeling for the situation in all its complexity that only a president and his diplomatic advisers can claim to have. In foreign aid and on several substantive issues pertaining to particular countries, the House has acted with deplorable indifference to the real merits of the matters at hand.

We refer specifically to the readiness of the House to legislate on the floor without sifting proposals through the committee system, which at least gives the legislators the opportunity to study and debate and lets the executive branch make its case and muster its troops. The Turkish question went through the proper process, as did the Mideast arms package and, of course, the Panama Canal treaties; all ended in administration victories.

This week, however, policy amendments, hastily contrived and poorly constructed on the floor, carried on with at least three issues. One, the amendment halting arms deliveries to Chile until it extradites three officials indicted in the murder of Orlando Letelier, was so patently wrongheaded that it was yanked back within hours. An alert Justice Department pointed out how absurd and provocative it was to punish Chile for not doing in one day what the law allows it two months to do.

Two other measures, however, do not lend themselves to remedy so easily. On Rhodesia, the House voted to lift trade restrictions at

the end of the year if an elected government is installed. That is a blunt formulation that tramples on the subtleties that made the Senate's Rhodesia amendment difficult but bearable and even, under certain circumstances, usable by administration diplomats.

On Syria, congressmen suddenly cut off a year's worth of economic aid, ostensibly in reprisal for the assaults Syria has made on Christians in Lebanon in the course of trying to pacify that torn country. One does not have to approve of Syria's Lebanon policy to realize that an aid cutoff of what is, after all, a secondary issue, may jeopardize the basis on which the United States is trying to win Syrian cooperation in the search for a Mideast settlement. Even more than on Rhodesia, the House moved on Syria without displaying the slightest understanding of the overall play of that country's relations with the United States.

No better demonstration could be made that there cannot be 435 secretaries of state on Capitol Hill — or 535. The Senate has at least recognized — though perhaps fingers should be kept crossed — that it is both wise and fair to consult the administration even while challenging it. The House, however, is capable of going off half-cocked. Many members tend to slough off both committee discipline and party discipline, and see no difference between doing so in domestic matters and in foreign affairs. (Republicans saved the administration on Turkey.) Congressional leadership no longer exists in a form that makes close executive liaison very productive on some of these issues. The Vietnam-born doctrine of prevailing congressional co-responsibility in foreign policy can become, at emotional moments, a license for irresponsibility.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Look at Informers

Informers are universally despised — and universally employed. Even when they help solve serious crimes, we grant them no honor; they too much resemble the criminals they trap. Yet we demand and require their services to defend us against crime and subversion. The FBI alone uses 2,800 informers, paying many of them piecework for the information delivered. William Webster, the very civilized FBI director, told Congress recently that despite "a tradition against snitching... the informant is the, with a capital T. The most effective tool in law enforcement today — state, local or federal."

We suffer informants as long as we don't have to look at them. But the case of Gary Thomas Rowe Jr., who was employed by the FBI to infiltrate the Ku Klux Klan, has forced the nation to take a hard new look at the breed. Mr. Rowe was the eyewitness who made the case that convicted klansmen of killing a civil rights worker, Viola Liuzzo, on an Alabama highway in 1965. Now it turns out that Mr. Rowe may have crossed the line between witness and perpetrator, between observing and engaging in acts of violence while "posing" as a Klan member. By his own account, he killed a black man in 1963 while on the FBI payroll. He is being asked about his role in the assaults on Freedom Riders, and whether he was really as passive as he claims in the Liuzzo affair. The facts are not clear in any of this; the questions turn not only on Mr. Rowe's conduct but on that of FBI informants over the years.

By definition informants must pass themselves off as the collaborators of miscreants.

They must go to great lengths to gain credibility inside a criminal conspiracy and must sometimes pass tests of violence that secret organizations devise to purge the uncommitted. How far should "our" agents be allowed to go? Who is to make the spot judgments and by what guidelines? Publish those guidelines, and the "enemy" will be forewarned; keep them secret, and the agents may be unaccountable. It seems tolerable that informants should be allowed to engage in minor crimes to prevent or punish larger ones — but how minor? And when an informant finds nothing on which to inform, is it his job to try to provoke misconduct?

Disruption of the dissident but law-abiding Socialist Workers Party continued for four decades before it was ordered stopped two years ago; the full extent of the informers' provocation is still not known because the Justice Department believes it must protect them even at the risk of contempt of court.

In writing a charter to bring all FBI operations more securely within the rule of law, Congress has only begun to face the hard questions. One proposal for controlling informers is to require court warrants for employing them. The imperfect analogy is made to a search or wiretap: A planted spy can be just as intrusive as a tap on the phone or hidden microphone — more so since he moves, talks and acts among his prey. The Justice Department is appalled by the idea of warrants, but it bears the burden of showing that other controls could be as effective.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Lebanese Conflict

Only a few days ago, Syria still demanded that the Lebanese regular army be disbanded. Now it is reported that regular Lebanese troops are moving into south Lebanon with Syria's consent. The apparent contradiction can be explained by the fact that since the end of the Lebanese civil war, there have been two regular armies in Lebanon: A small section consisting mainly of Moslems, that fled during the civil war to Syrian-occupied east Lebanon, and a new army that is being built up, in which mostly Christians serve. The units that are now moving toward south Lebanon have been so long indoctrinated by the Syrians that one can almost consider them as already part of the Syrian armed forces.

Therefore, it is understandable that Israel and the Christians in south Lebanon expect little good from the new arrivals. The worst

part of this unexpected turn is that it makes the whole conflict in Lebanon more confusing. With great intelligence and much cunning, Syrian President Assad advances toward his goal: to subdue Lebanon, possibly without attracting the attention of the world.

But Assad apparently underestimates the difficulties of the venture. It has not remained unnoticed that his troops repeatedly fired on heavily populated residential areas of the Christian section in Beirut, in violation of international law. And Assad has entered a battle that he cannot easily and victoriously end, despite the military weakness of the opponent.

Israel will not let the Lebanese Christians be slowly killed off by the Syrians. It will stand by them, discreetly but with the steadfastness that only common interests can produce.

— From the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 5, 1903

ROME — Cardinal Sarto, Patriarch of Venice, was today elected to be the new Pope and leader of the Roman Catholic church by a one-vote margin over the two-thirds majority necessary for election. The election of Cardinal Sarto, who will take the name Pius X, was facilitated by the conflict between liberal and conservative factions within the Vatican hierarchy, which resulted in the choice of a relatively neutral Pope after a four-day conclave.

Fifty Years Ago

August 5, 1928

PARIS — The plane piloted by two Polish fliers, who hoped to complete a transatlantic flight from Paris to New York, is overdue and has probably been forced to ditch in the Atlantic. Major Louis Iciekewski and Major Kazimierz Kubała took off from Le Bourget two days ago with a maximum of 48-hours supply of fuel. The plane was last spotted 24 hours ago by a ship 800 miles west of Ireland. The plane's fuel deadline was reached at five o'clock this morning.



Prologue to the New Recession

By Robert Lekachman

NEW YORK — If, as is highly probable, the United States is, by this time next year, in the early stages of the decade's third recession, the fault will be located neither in the mysterious inevitabilities of the business cycle, the profusion of sun spots, nor even the person of lovable Howard Jarvis and the effects of his infamous Proposition 13.

Recession is likely because inflation is nearly twice as high as unemployment and is the No. 1 economic problem for most families. Unless appropriate action is taken by Congress and the White House, the Federal Reserve Board will administer a heavy dose of its patented remedy — sharply higher interest rates. Mortgage loan rates, now over 10 percent in some parts of the country, will escalate even higher. Small businessmen, builders, young families seeking new homes, and purchasers of cars and major appliances on the never-never will retreat from ballooning monthly payments. Business investment, a sickly child of the current expansion, will decline.

The burdens of recession are unequally imposed. As usual, the poor, black, Hispanic, female, young, and urban will suffer most. In our inflationary world, a recession must be deep and protracted to produce a significant impact upon inflation.

Cruel

Everybody, including William Miller, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, realizes that recession is both a cruel and an inefficient technique of inflation control. But when elected officials offer no credible alternative to still another monetary crunch, the men (and one woman) of the Fed's board of governors will do their thing, presumably on the premise that a bad policy is better than none at all.

The alternatives to Federal Reserve action are politically painful, but one would think less painful than running for re-election in the middle of a recession. The single most sensible response to 10 percent inflation is selective controls over the prices of autos, steel and aluminum, processed foods, hospital room rates, physicians' fees and the products and services of other industries in which concentrated market power is significant.

At the moment, no price control constituency exists. But there are numerous additional approaches. Here is a short, nonexhaustive, unoriginal anthology of measures available to Congress, the president or both:

- Increase quotas on imported beef.
- Lower steel trigger prices so as to discourage further price rises by domestic producers.
- Give tax-based incentive plans a whirl. A tax-based incentive plan, as a set of rewards for exemplary wage and price behavior, or as a combination of rewards for good behavior and penalties for bad behavior, is one of the few genuine new notions around.

• Reduce Social Security taxes. The effect is a pay increase without added cost to the employers. Mr. Carter's proposed tax reduction might be withdrawn to focus upon anti-inflationary benefits of lower payroll taxes.

• Enact legislation to compensate states that reduce their sales taxes levies that are both regressive and inflationary.

• Cut Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement rates.

• Enact the administration's long-stalled wellhead tax, and re-

bate the proceeds to low, moderate, and middle income families.

• Resuscitate the hospital cost containment bill.

• Subject local utility rates to federal guidelines.

• Index personal income taxes to the rate of inflation.

No Miracle

All 10 measures will not miraculously insure zero inflation. The effects will be felt over months rather than days. But by slowing the sickening rise in the cost of living and diminishing pressure upon family budgets, this program will dispel the panic and desperation that are becoming a dangerous public mood.

Evidence that Congress and the president are taking inflation seriously will reassure Mr. Miller and his colleagues and encourage them

to halt, and then reverse, the upward course of interest rates.

If Congress adjourns early in honor of the November elections without taking credible anti-inflationary action, inflation will proceed at current unacceptable rates. Unions will pay ever more desperate games of catch-up. Tight money will lead in short order to recession.

If the political actors were of more heroic scale, and their defects were more noble than simple cowardice, I'd be inclined to say that we are in the middle of the prologue to a totally unnecessary, and entirely avoidable, economic tragedy — recession next year.

Robert Lekachman teaches economics at City University of New York. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Letters

Mideast Wars

In reply to Dr. A.R. George's letter (IHT, July 27) he states, speaking of the four Arab-Israeli wars: "The Israelis can at least draw comfort from the knowledge that they initiated three of these."

I would suggest that Dr. George read his history again. I ask Dr. George the following question:

- 1) Who rejected the UN mandate of Nov. 27, 1947? This mandate authorized the establishment in Palestine of one Jewish state and one Arab state. Israel accepted and the Arabs refused.
- 2) Who started the terrorist war against the Jews in Palestine on Nov. 28, 1957?
- 3) Who sent five armies into newly proclaimed Israel on May 15, 1948, hours after Israel's declaration of independence?

4) Who ousted the UN troops from Sinai, blocked Israeli shipping from Eilat, massed troops on Israel's borders and declared themselves ready to throw all Israelis into the sea in a holy war in 1967?

5) Who attacked in 1973?

Dr. George, if you answer these questions correctly and not with the FLO's fiction, your answer will be that the three wars were started by the Arabs.

I would, however, agree with Dr. George when he says that the Palestinian problem must be solved to establish peace, but the Palestinian problem is an Arab problem, and the Arabs must solve it. No one spoke of a Palestinian state from 1948 to 1967 when the West Bank and Gaza were Arab hands.

Also, I would point out to Dr. George that the Israeli declaration of independence asks the Arabs to join Israel in peace. The Arabs rejected this for 30 years. I think Mr. Sadat is a man of peace and I sincerely hope that Mr. Begin will start to negotiate with him based on the return of the West Bank and Gaza. But the world must understand that after 30 years of war trust comes slowly.

FRANK M. SCHURGAST, Paris.

Lebanon Conflict

One can very readily sympathize with Raymond Ede's bitterness with the Syrians (IHT, July 27) for it is clear now, more than ever before, that Syria's aim in Lebanon is to control that country and turn it into a part of Greater Syria, as it would like to do with Jordan, given the opportunity. However, it is

ironic that he should accuse Israel of territorial ambitions in Lebanon when all the while, until the Palestinians moved into Lebanon in great force after 1970, Israel has been scrupulously careful to keep its border with Lebanon peaceful.

I should like to remind Mr. Ede that during the Israeli war of independence in 1948, the Israeli army moved into south Lebanon and occupied for a while the eastern part of it up to the Litani River in what was called "Operation Yiftach." The operation being completed, the Israeli Army withdrew. Surely, if Israel wanted to keep that part of Lebanon, it would have done so then, when it might have been a lot easier to do so.

ARTHUR LEMBERG, Wembley, England.

Rights in Indonesia

Although Tom Wicker (IHT, July 26) is probably right in stating that the "improved climate of human rights" under the Carter administration helped lead to the December, 1977, release of 10,000 of Indonesia's long-term political prisoners (and, most recently, the release of 4,000 political detainees on the day of the Wicker column appeared), one must look at these releases and other aspects of the Carter Indonesia policy with caution.

Many of the prisoners released last December after more than 12 years imprisonment without trial were broken in health and advanced in years. These ex-prisoners now face severe discrimination in their quest for employment, barred as they are from working for the government or undefined "vital enterprises."

Furthermore, although the Indonesian government claims that they will have released all political prisoners by the end of 1979, this only covers the 20,000 officially acknowledged prisoners. Most knowledgeable observers, including Amnesty International, believe the actual figure to be at least twice the amount. Yet, the Carter administration accepts the official Indonesian government figures.

On other aspects of Carter's Indonesia policy, it should be noted that Vice President Mondale's recent visit to Jakarta (as reported in The New York Times on May 14) saw an agreement being made which would speed up the release for U.S. commitment to sell Jakarta a squadron of A-4 ground-attack bombers useful only for purposes

U.S. Foreign Policy: A Different World

By Stanley Hoffmann

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The contradictions and inconsistencies of the Carter administration's foreign policy are real. But could another president do much better? We judge the success of our diplomacy by reference to a golden age that we idealize: the postwar years when the United States dominated the world stage. But two major revolutions have occurred.

The first revolution affects the U.S. position in the world. Our relative power has declined in an infinitely more complex world. Thirty years ago, our allies were our dependents, and our main adversary had been ravaged by war. Our military and economic power was overwhelming. Today, Western Europe and Japan have become major centers of economic power. By comparison, America's productivity and technological lead have fallen. The Soviet Union has devoted much of its growth to catching up with our military advance. While the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries remain developing countries in need of Western assistance, our dependence and that of our allies on outside oil have made them powers to be reckoned with. Even states devoid of OPEC's resources have become independent centers of decision concerned above all with their own survival, influence and quarrels.

Monetary Collapse
Economic issues in which the East-West conflict plays little role have become major items on statesmen's agendas because of the collapse of the international monetary order, the revolt of the developing countries against the rich and the combined recession and inflation in the capitalist industrial world. The United States finds itself in a most uncomfortable position. Its two biggest assets — military might and economic power — do not guarantee quick and successful outcomes. Given the risks of escalation, we must avoid military clashes with our chief adversary. Using force against its proxies can be as disastrous, as we discovered in Vietnam, if the regime we try to bolster proves incapable of standing on its own feet, and if our adversary skillfully identifies with a popular cause.

We are too eager to export our own goods — grain to the Russians, planes to the Europeans, arms everywhere — and too dependent on outside energy and raw materials to use our wealth and technology as a stick, and we are in tough competition with our allies when we want to use it as a carrot.

In a world of 150 states, most of which have only recently been emancipated from colonialism into poverty, many of which are tyrannies, and almost all of which resist attempts at being enlisted into the cold war — although they do not mind enlisting one or the other superpower for their own causes — the United States cannot behave as if the dominant issue in world affairs were the struggle of freedom against tyranny. This would be either a recipe for isolation or a hy-

Stanley Hoffmann, professor of government at Harvard, wrote this article for The New York Times.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Faulting Muzorewa

Jonathan Power (IHT, Aug. 3) is faulting Rhodesia's Bishop Muzorewa, one of the three pro-Western black leaders now cooperating with Ian Smith in a transitional government to black majority rule by year's end, for refusing an all-parties conference with the Patriotic Front of Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo. Mr. Power does not seem to realize that that is tantamount to faulting an Italian Christian Democrat for refusing to negotiate a political compromise with the Red Brigades. He is also being less than candid with his readers when he claims that the Rhodesian Patriotic Front is already on the record as favoring free elections and anxious to maintain the white presence for the sake of a stable economy. This is simply not true.

I have personally heard Mugabe say that he will go on fighting until the establishment of a one-party Marxist dictatorship of the proletariat.

Mr. Power would like Bishop Muzorewa to concede that the Marxist-led guerrilla armies should form the backbone of the new Rhodesian army. Why not George Habbash's PFLP terrorists as the backbone of a new West Bank state army? Next to Rhodesia's terrorists, who have been cutting off noses, ears and lips in the black population to terrorize them into revolutionary submission, Palestinian terrorists are angels of mercy.

RICHARD SULLIVAN, Villennes, France.

PETER SHALIK, Geneva.

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Art in Italy

Viani's View of Reality: Jagged, Bold and Stark

By Edith Schloss

Viareggio, Italy (IHT) — Lorenzo Viani, born in Viareggio on the Versilian littoral, between the rugged marble-yielding Apuanian alps and the Mediterranean, was an intense and receptive personality. Bound to his land and its people and customs, observing them with sympathy and also sharp insight, he wrote essays and poetry in pure Tuscan sentences and painted and drew all his life. His feelings, all that he lived with, the drama of ordinary events surrounding him, he passionately put down in paint or ink to share with others.

On cardboard, on found wooden panel — rarely at first on canvas for lack of funds — he scratched with charcoal or pastel or pushed his brush, so that with stubborn, jagged, but imaginative, marks and stark contrasts of color he could express all that he intuitively understood about his friends and neighbors: His portraits of sailors, quarry workers and others who daily faced the elements, and those who succumbed to them, the maimed and crazy, were his most penetrating works. An air of foreboding and fate pervaded all of them.

Tuscan oxen toiling in a flat field or in a flinty quarry are rendered with poetic simplicity. The harbor scenes — always against the mood of the sea, milky at sunrise, blue at noon, red in the evening — are in clear and determined chunks and shapes. Even in the marvelously straightforward, sometimes feverish portraits a swipe of color denoting the sea never lets us forget the element that is background for everything that happens on this coast. And there are dun-colored interiors, of asylums, police stations and poor houses as well.

Marble Mountains

When not engaged in small literary jobs Viani walked over the countryside, from Viareggio to La Spezia, in all kinds of weather. He explored the marble mountains and the haunts of their poets, Carducci in Stazzema, Pascoli in Barga. In Viareggio, not far from the little monument for Shelley, who drowned nearby, he spent his evenings with the local intellectuals at the Bar Balena. Still in his prime, but frail, he died in the '30s.

Besides his portraits and other average-sized paintings a number of his pictures were of mural size. "The Plague at Lucca" and "The Blessing of the Lost at Sea" are somber compositions that verge on the visionary. One huge canvas, boats with billowing sails sailing a far blue fairland, set down with a few fervid strokes, is almost mystical. None of these large works in the exhibition, which were meant for public places, were commissioned. All were painted on unsized canvas, the raw fabric acting to give incisive brilliance, some-



Viani's 'Sailors' in pastel and oil on cardboard (1921).

thing which later became common in abstract expressionism but which no one had heard of in the '20s.

Towards the end of his life Viani's oils became more agitated and intricate, full of little stabs of paint that perhaps indicated the rise of a new style. Views of storm at sea with apparitions of saints — modern versions of the old popular votive paintings — were tragically vivid.

More urgent than sentimental, his need to expose his insights for all to see was existential.

This collection of his work is exhibited in a recently restored Tus-

can farmhouse given to the Viani Foundation by Mrs. Enrico Fermi, the wife of the physicist, and is located near Puccini's Torre del Lago. The group of drawings, woodblock prints, oils and large paintings — there are also Viani's printed books on view — is uneven, though there are 134 pieces.

Although the new museum is pleasant, lighting, hanging and cataloging are indifferent and the insistent background music is distracting.

Viani, Retrospective. Tenuta Barsanti. Until Aug. 28.

The Art Market

Big Sales Are Giving U.S. Status as Auction Center

By Soren Melikian

LONDON, Aug. 4 (IHT) — Competition for foreign markets intensified dramatically this week when working out the progression rate. In Hong Kong the net total was \$3,384,000 — up by roughly a quarter from last year — and in Monaco it rose to \$2,588,000 — doubling last year's figure.

Christie's has been making a huge effort, too. Its Geneva jewelry sales totaled \$7,116,000. Overseas sales, including Geneva, Holland, Rome and Sydney but excluding the United States, rose to \$13.8 million, equivalent to a quarter of its London net. Adding it up with New York, this rises to \$32.1 million, or two-thirds of London's figure. The foreign operation has ceased to be a luxury and has become a vital element in the economic balance of the firm.

Overseas Goods

Measured in terms of goods obtained for sale in London, largely because of its foreign branches, this is even more obvious. According to Christie's chairman John Floyd, the 1977-78 sales total was primarily due to the large increase in the number of overseas sales. . . . Approximately 34 percent of our London sales total was for works of art from abroad, as last year. To give one example, in the sale of old masters on July 6 and 7, which netted \$3 million, 160 of 220 paintings came from abroad.

American Painting

This may have been prompted partly by widening interest in American painting, which induces collectors who otherwise would have hardly spared the time to attend in person. The trend was highlighted last June when the Jolly Florentines by George Caleb Bingham established a world record for an American painting when it was sold for \$980,000 in the group's Los Angeles salesroom. Earlier in April another record, this time for an American portrait, was established when a portrait of Archbishop William Henry Elder by Thomas Eakin sold for \$265,000 in New York.

But other categories have started fetching very high prices at U.S. auctions, including old master paintings that traditionally sold better in London than in New York. On Jan. 13, for example, the world record for an old master still life was set in New York when a Jan Bruegel the Elder rose to \$560,000.

More significant of the new success of U.S. auctions is Sotheby's latest initiative in shunting off large quantities of 19th-century decorative art to PB 84, its New York world art market. On April 19, the Victorian International Sale brought the highest total ever at PB 84 — \$336,300 — and attracted buyers from all parts of America.

Jewelry Sales

Christie's jewelry sales in New York totaled \$6 million, the highest total for a single department. More important, they scored successes in the decorative arts field. American art naturally played a considerable role. A Tiffany stained-glass window went for a world record \$60,000. But European art of the 18th century also did quite well. A pair of vases from Meissen, made for Augustus of Saxony, also established a world record price of \$39,000 in their category. And at the Pennsylvania home of the late Charlotte Durrant Wright, where Christie's held one of its "house sales," a record for a house sale in the United States was set with \$1.9 million.

Even little Phillips, the third London auction house that has been trying very hard to catch up with the big two, has been caught up by the American obsession. It opened new premises in New York this season and have scheduled 33 sales between September and December.

There is little doubt that the era is over for the United States as a passive recipient of roughly 30 percent of the works of art sold worldwide. The country is becoming an auction center of paramount importance.

Switzerland Center

Compared with such a stake, the other branches set up by Sotheby's and Christie's may seem negligible, but, in fact, the competition between Christie's and Sotheby's is even greater. For both firms, Switzerland has become the main center for auctioning jewelry. This year Sotheby's, which operates from Zurich, registered a net total of \$9,433,000 — up by a third from last year.

In this huge volume attracted from abroad lies the fundamental change in the art market. Between them, Christie's and Sotheby's are monopolizing the upper end of the world art market. The Swiss sales represent a major defeat for the French system, its hopelessly inadequate public relations, and its inability to deal with the media other than at home, which compound its poor use of unquestionable latent possibilities.

Figures suggest that it may be too late to reverse the situation.

Scala Opera Celebrates Bicentennial

MILAN, Aug. 4 (AP) — La Scala Opera House, in unprecedented concession, opened its doors to visitors for a full day yesterday to celebrate the bicentennial of its inauguration.

Thousands of Milanese entered for a close look, many of them for the first time, and the luxury boxes and pit were crowded from the early morning.

Visitors also enjoyed a sight-and-sound program of the most celebrated arias projected on a 10-by-10 meter screen erected on the theater stage.

To celebrate the bicentennial of Italy's most prestigious opera house, authorities also arranged a number of exhibitions in several Milan museums about La Scala history.

The Milan theater was badly damaged in a bombing raid in World War II and restored in 1945, when maestro Arturo Toscanini, back from his exile in the United States, directed the first post-war program.

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Theater in London

Style Pirated From TV Jars An Already Unreal Play

John Walker

LONDON, Aug. 4 (IHT) — The Royal Shakespeare Company's former artistic director, the Aldwych, David Jones, who now works as a BBC drama producer, believes that television has radically altered our views on play construction.

Writing in the London Observer on television's right to be regarded as the true national theater, he asks: "Why does nearly every theater dramatist under the age of 40 develop his plays in a series of short, terse episodic scenes? Our drama pundits will point sagely to the work of Brecht and the epic theater, but may it not have much more to do with the economy of exposition, the freedom of rapidly changing locales, the driving narrative momentum which are television's special contribution?"

Now this is a question which must have occurred to most people who have sat in the theater watching the work of young writers. Even granting, for a moment, the truth of Jones' explanation, the question remains: Why? Why write a stage play that is best fitted for performance in another medium?

Cinema Technique

I had supposed that many younger writers wrote in short scenes because they were incapable of sustaining longer ones. They took the technique, anyway, not from television, which is in many ways a secondhand medium, but

from a more vital source: the cinema.

Its undoubted effect on play construction may have been radical, but it has not necessarily been good. For evidence of that, you need only to visit the RSC's Aldwych Theatre and Ron Daniel's production of "The Women-Pirates Ann Bonney and Mary Read" by Steve Gooch, a 33-year-old playwright.

There are short scenes in plenty and rapidly changing locales, though not much economy of exposition and little narrative momentum. The awkwardness of the short scenes is exacerbated by Chris Dyer's bulky scenery, so that, say, the change from a pirate ship to a court of law is not very rapid and distracts from the song being sung by the company (which seems to have the primary purpose of distracting the audience from noticing the scene change).

Gooch's play is full of scenes that would work better in television, particularly its frequent fights and barroom brawls, which are most unconvincing. These, together with the obtrusively modern dialogue for its 18th-century happenings, give the work an air of unreality, of a fancy dress romp.

The author's style, as befits the translator of "Man is a Man," is Brechtian, though, in its attempt to alter the audience's perception of the past and to hold the events within a framework of modernity — although that means pirates discussing "equality and solidarity" as if they were earnest trade unionists.

Gooch's purpose is to democratize history, to recover the past for ordinary people, then and now, and to create myths that will help to explain and enlighten our lives. His intention is admirable, but the result is banal and frequently ludicrous. It means reading into the lives of two extraordinary women — Mary Read, who was brought up as a boy and served in the army before becoming a pirate, and the headstrong, impulsive Ann Bonney — current feminist preoccupations with such matters as lesbianism and male inferiority.

It reaches its nadir when the two croon a duet, "Women in a Man's World." Although the two are dashing impersonators by Charlotte Cornwell and Diana Quick, neither seems anything more than the projection of a curious male fantasy. Curious because, in their clean-cut enthusiasms, they seem sisters to the sort of heavy, hockey-playing girl who used to send John Benjamin into poetic raptures — "Ringleader, tomboy and chum to the weak."

At Her Majesty's Theatre, Philip Hayes Dean's "Paul Robeson" began as a television script but makes for vital engrossing theatre through the marvelous performance of its sole actor, James Earl Jones. On the opening night, as at the play's Broadway debut, there were leftist pickets at the theatre, protesting about a play few of them could have seen. It has since been attacked by rightist critics for its

failure to condemn Robeson's admiration for Stalin.

Neither attitude seems justifiable. The play provides enough evidence of Robeson's beliefs for the audience to make their own judgments. Whatever his failings, he was a great artist and a great man, willing to fight openly for his beliefs and suffering much for them. If his political judgment was based solely on the way black people were treated, then that is understandable within the context of his life — a formidable athlete, lawyer and performer he was always faced with white hostility and his career was cut short by prejudice.

Dean's play is an anecdotal biography, marked by some wit and much sentimentality. But James Earl Jones, given excellent support by his satiric and swinging accompanist Burt Wallace, overcomes any deficiencies. His mesmeric performance honors both Robeson and the theater. His acting is of the highest quality, full of a massive dignity and humanity. He reasserts the unique quality of theatre, which has nothing to do with the plays of their construction, but with actors and their charismatic skills.

At the RSC's Warehouse, Pete Atkin's "A and R" is a greatly revealing play of the world of rock music in its shabbier and more endearing manifestation. In a run-down recording studio, a singer trying to find a hit song meets up with some session musicians, a girl singer whose group has just broken up, and an introverted composer. A



Diana Quick as Ann Bonney and Nigel Terry as Rackham in 'The Women-Pirates Ann Bonney and Mary Read.'

manager tries to cope with the failure, and a pretentious rock journalist ("the only person in the history of rock 'n' roll to call Chuck Berry poignant") attempts an interview. There is good acting, notably from Barrie Rutter as a breezy engineer,

David Shaw-Parker as a confused singer and David Threlfall as a more confused songwriter and some pleasant songs are sung to the accompaniment of Atkin's piano. There is good acting, notably from Barrie Rutter as a breezy engineer,

Music in Salzburg

A 'Der Rosenkavalier' Lacks the Aura of Romantic Nostalgia

By David Stevens

SALZBURG, Aug. 4 (IHT) — The works of Mozart aside, Richard Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier" is the opera most closely identified with the Salzburg festival, so it is a bit startling to realize that it had been out of the program for 14 years before opening this year's festival in a new production.

Perhaps it is just as well that comparisons are remote, for the festival's two earlier productions were illustrious representatives of their times. Between the wars, starry casts were usually headed by

Lotte Lehmann and Richard Mayr, and in 1960 Herbert von Karajan had Elisabeth Schwarzkopf as the Marschallin when he used "Rosenkavalier" to inaugurate the large Festspielhaus, a staging that was recorded on film.

The problem with a "Rosenkavalier" that tries to be new is not only the weight of such a history, but the nature of the opera itself. The story is so specific in time and place and social surroundings, the action so precisely indicated in the music, and the music itself so familiar that it is hard to find new things to say.

What Salzburg came up with — under Christoph von Dohnanyi's musical direction and in Gunther Rennert's staging — is handsome, well prepared, strongly cast, yet lacking that special aura of romantic nostalgia that might have made the whole greater than the sum of its parts.

Dohnanyi conducted with the utmost clarity and attention to detail, and the Vienna Philharmonic gave what he asked, so that orchestral touches seemed never heard before jumped out with startling precision, and the orchestral texture was so transparent that many long-lost words became audible. It was a reminder that Strauss was a 20th-century composer, even in this conservative score, and a reminder, too, of his famous injunction against playing all the notes.

But the presentation of the rose was not breathtaking, the waltzes were perfunctory, and the final scene had no special magic — such things apparently do not yield their secrets to an X-ray reading of the score.

Rennert, whose death earlier this week abruptly ended an illustrious theater career, did not leave behind his best work in what turned out to



Lucia Popp and Yvonne Minton in 'Der Rosenkavalier.'

be his final stage production. This "Rosenkavalier" did have his touch for telling detail, especially among the secondary characters of the first act, but as the evening progressed, Rennert seemed to give way to a

penchant for gags and for shouting things that are better whispered. The sets and costumes of John Moore and Veniero Colasanti were

traditional, tasteful and sumptuous in richness of color. They attempted to minimize the vastness of the Festspielhaus stage with a classical false proscenium, but only Fina's Act Two palace seemed fully at home in these expanses.

Gundula Janowitz, the new Salzburg Marschallin, poured out her creamy soprano generously, but her portrayal had little subtlety and almost no sign of melancholy for lost love and vanishing youth. Yvonne Minton was a splendid Octavian, with a slight gawdiness and androgynous sexiness, while Lucia Popp's silvery soprano and girlish looks were perfect for Sophie. Kurt Moll's blunt Baron Ochs did not please the Viennese much, but he sang the part with a richness and accuracy that few basses of recent years have matched.

The casting of Luciano Pavarotti as the Italian singer is a touch of luxury scheduled for two of the performances. At the second performance Wednesday, Yvonne Minton sang his interrupted aria with pleasant tone but little flamboyance.

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<p>AMERICAN CATHEDRAL Episcopal-Anglican Interdenominational Congregation SUNDAY SERVICES 9:30 and 11:00 a.m. 37 Ave. George V, Paris-Rive Tel. 359-1790 Metro George V & Alma-Marceau</p>	<p>EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH 86 Rue des Bon-Rois, Rue Malesherbes, West arr. Suresne, Sunday Worship 10 a.m. 55 11 9 a.m. Service in English, Dr. David House, Pastor Tel. 966-36 32</p>
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<p>AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS WORSHIP SERVICE 11 a.m. for the Christian St. Charles (7e) (Metro: Invalides) Tel.: 551-38 00 Edwin H. Tuller, Pastor.</p>	<p>GERMANY-MUNICH CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION (Anglican), Holy Communion, 11:30 a.m. Sunday, nursery, chalice, coffee fellowship, Seybartsstrasse 4 Tel. 648185</p>

<p>LONDON Primitive art from Africa, Oceania and North America ENTWISTLE SEVENTY SOUTH ADELPH STREET LONDON - WEST ONE By appointment only 01-493 2888</p>	<p>LONDON ALWIN GALLERY 9-10 Grafton Street, Bond Street, W.1. 01-499 0314. London's Leading Sculpture Gallery</p>
<p>LEFEVRE GALLERY: An exhibition of works by PIERRE BONNARD Daily 10-5; Saturdays 10-1. 30 Bruton St., London W.1. Tel.: 01-493 1572.</p>	<p>VIENNA Best Quality French Impressionist Oil Paintings, RENOIR, CHAGALL, MONET with good provenance to sell. Herald, A-1010 Vienna, Bldg. 8, Box 014. "ART EXHIBITIONS" Appears every Saturday</p>

12 Month Stock	Stk.	Chge	12 Month Stock	Stk.	Chge	12 Month Stock	Stk.	Chge
High Low Div. in 5 Yrd. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close		Prev	High Low Div. in 5 Yrd. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close		Prev	High Low Div. in 5 Yrd. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close		Prev
12 Month Stock	Stk.	Chge	12 Month Stock	Stk.	Chge	12 Month Stock	Stk.	Chge
High Low Div. in 5 Yrd. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close		Prev	High Low Div. in 5 Yrd. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close		Prev	High Low Div. in 5 Yrd. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close		Prev

Dr. J. C. ...

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices August 4

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.
147	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	97	46	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	15	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
148	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
149	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
150	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
151	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
152	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
153	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
154	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
155	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
156	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
157	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
158	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
159	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
160	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
161	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
162	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
163	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
164	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
165	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
166	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
167	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
168	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
169	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
170	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
171	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
172	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
173	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
174	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
175	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
176	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
177	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
178	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
179	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
180	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
181	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
182	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
183	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
184	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
185	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
186	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
187	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
188	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
189	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
190	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
191	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
192	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
193	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
194	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
195	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
196	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
197	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
198	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
199	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
200	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147	126	116	DeWitt	40	1.8	1	87	87	87	87	17	4	24	LePine	35	4	58	58	58	58
201	44	AAV	40	2.10	18	147	144	147	147</																				

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock														
High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	Sis.	100s.	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	Sis.	100s.	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	Sis.	100s.	
12 Month	Stock							12 Month	Stock							12 Month	Stock							
High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	Sis.	100s.	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	Sis.	100s.	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	Sis.	100s.	

[illegible]**Tokyo Exchange**

August 4, 1978	
	Price
	Yen
Asahi Glass	319 Matsui E. Wks
Cannon	446 Matsubai Hyv Ind
Dai Nip. Paper Print	559 Matsubai Corp.
Fuji Bank	279 Matsui Co.
Fuji Photo	526 Matsukoshi
Hitchiti	235 Nippon Elec.
Honda Motor	539 Shara
C. Itoh	247 Sony Corp
Japan Air L.	2,290 Sumitomo Bank
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,230 Tachisu Marine
Kia Corp.	470 Tachisu
Kirin Brewery	420 Teikyo
Komatsu	371 Tokai Marine
Kubota	280 Toray
Matsui Ind.	717 Toyota

International

Stock Index			
		Yest	Prev
Amsterdam		93.10	93.50
Brussels		1147/4	1153.5
Frankfurt		153.21	154.07
London 30		497.20	499.56
London 500		3436.36	3476.10
Milan		63.12	63.44
Paris		116.65	117.29
Sweden		518.55	515.00
Tokyo (n)		421.17	420.64
Tokyo (o)		5,576.61	5,554.72
Zurich		308.70	309.80
(n) new	(o) old		

Paris Com

[illegible]

Commodities | European Gold Market

Commodity		Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Crude Oil	WTI	Barrel	20.15	20.20	20.05	20.15	+0.05
Gasoline	WTI	Gallon	1.25	1.26	1.24	1.25	+0.01
Heating Oil	WTI	Gallon	1.15	1.16	1.14	1.15	+0.01
Natural Gas	WTI	MMBtu	2.85	2.90	2.80	2.85	+0.05
Gold	AMM	Ounce	380.00	381.00	379.00	380.00	+0.00
Silver	AMM	Ounce	16.50	16.60	16.40	16.50	+0.00
Copper	COMEX	Pound	3.50	3.55	3.45	3.50	+0.05
Aluminum	COMEX	Pound	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.95	+0.01
Zinc	COMEX	Pound	0.85	0.86	0.84	0.85	+0.01
Nickel	COMEX	Pound	1.50	1.55	1.45	1.50	+0.05
Platinum	COMEX	Ounce	950.00	960.00	940.00	950.00	+0.00
Palladium	COMEX	Ounce	1,200.00	1,250.00	1,150.00	1,200.00	+0.00
Crude Oil	Brent	Barrel	20.10	20.15	20.00	20.10	+0.05
Gasoline	Brent	Gallon	1.24	1.25	1.23	1.24	+0.01
Heating Oil	Brent	Gallon	1.14	1.15	1.13	1.14	+0.01
Natural Gas	Brent	MMBtu	2.80	2.85	2.75	2.80	+0.05
Gold	COMEX	Ounce	380.00	381.00	379.00	380.00	+0.00
Silver	COMEX	Ounce	16.50	16.60	16.40	16.50	+0.00
Copper	COMEX	Pound	3.50	3.55	3.45	3.50	+0.05
Aluminum	COMEX	Pound	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.95	+0.01
Zinc	COMEX	Pound	0.85	0.86	0.84	0.85	+0.01
Nickel	COMEX	Pound	1.50	1.55	1.45	1.50	+0.05
Platinum	COMEX	Ounce	950.00	960.00	940.00	950.00	+0.00
Palladium	COMEX	Ounce	1,200.00	1,250.00	1,150.00	1,200.00	+0.00

International Bonds Traded in E

[illegible]

rope	Jul	-	-
	Sep	-	-
	20 lots		

[illegible]

425 1450	-5	GUILDER				
407 1430	-15	Sept	.	.	.A555N	.A555N
		Dec	.	.	.A585N	.A585

FRENCH FRANC				
Sept	227.40	227.40	227.40	227.40 - 8.0
Dec	2275	2275	2275	227300.0 - 8.0
YEN				
Sept	5347	5351	5297	5310 - 0.0
Dec	5428	5428	5384A	5384 - 0.0
Mar	5480	5485	5471	5471 - 0.0
Sept	5650	5650	5650A	5650 - 0.0
Initial 0.00 omitted				
STERLING				
Sept	1.250	1.9250	1.9150	1.9245 - 0.00
Dec	1.1975	1.9250	1.9150A	1.9150 - 0.00
Mar	1.9015	1.9015	1.8940	1.9000 - 0.00
June	1.8910	1.8910	1.8910	1.8910 - 0.00
CANADIAN DOLLAR				
Sept	.8709	.8710	.8771	.8784 - 0.00
Dec	.8779	.8789	.8772A	.8780 - 0.00
Mar	.8775	.8775	.8762A	.8770 - 0.00
DEUTSCHE MARK				
Sept	.4960	.4960	.4844	.4778 - 0.00
Dec	.5022	.5022	.50101	.5043 - 0.00
Mar	.5084	.5102	.5075	.5102 - 0.00
June	.5148	.5175B	.5148	.5175B - 0.00

Selected Over-the-Counter

[illegible]

Royal Dutch	133.80	U
Unilever	120.20	V
Van Ommen	140.10	W

[illegible]

Card	294	Belco Pet	KalsA 412pf	SnapOnTo
hrs	1.79	Bendix pf	Kidde Co	SouAHTr
3 1/2	0.31 5/16	BlissLau	Knight Ridd	Southid C
Days	5.11%			

[illegible]

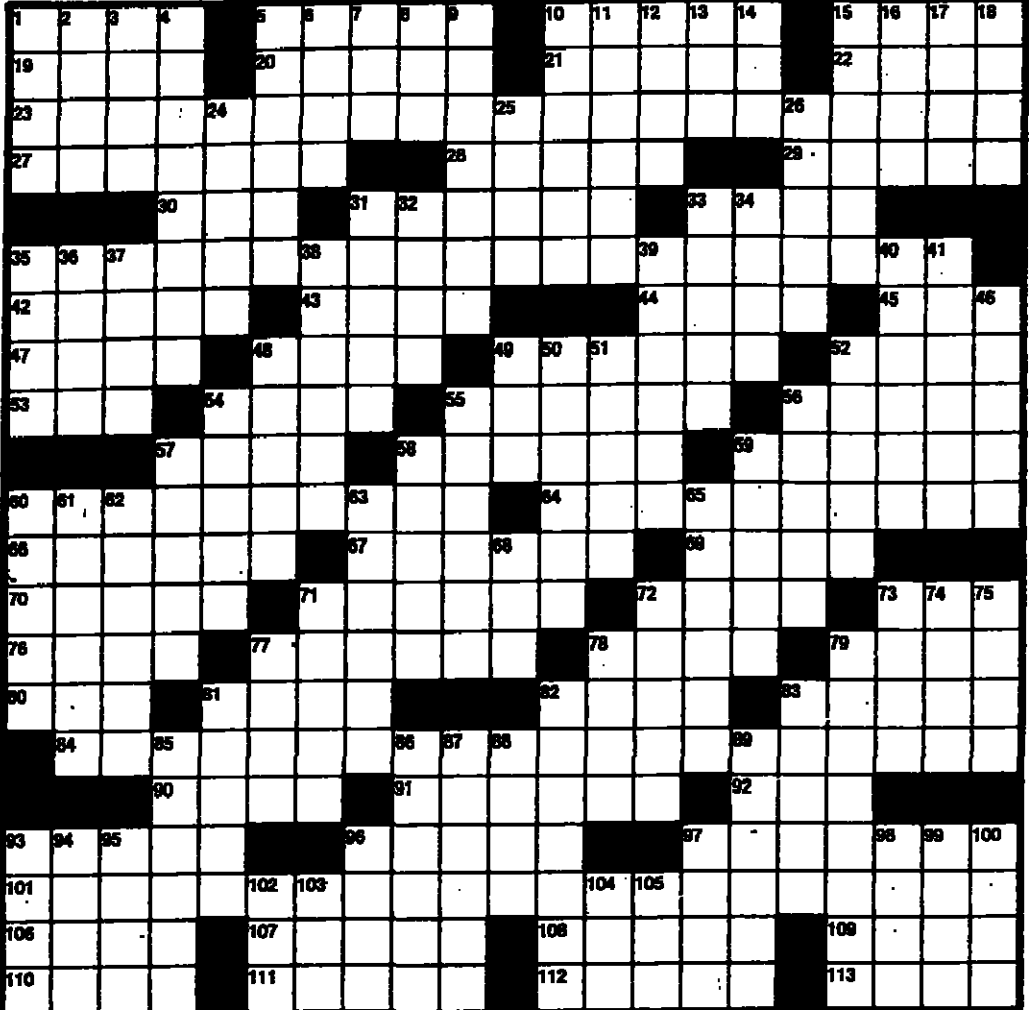
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Parole Incrociate By Joseph La Fauci

- ACROSS
- 1 Caracalla feature
 - 5 Hazards for Columbus
 - 10 Famous bovine
 - 15 Pipe smoker's device
 - 19 Lily plant
 - 20 Medal presented by a doge
 - 21 Leghorn's lodge
 - 22 Kitchen staple
 - 23 Brutus, to Antony
 - 27 Stars, to Seneca
 - 30 Michelangelo work
 - 32 Marconi interest
 - 30 What Cassius lacked
 - 31 Thinly populated
 - 33 Fen fuel
 - 35 "Naughty Marietta" selection
 - 42 Festivals, in Firenze
 - 43 Rainbows
 - 44 Neapolitan's naso
 - 45 Orfeo's archetipo
 - 47 Amore's wings
 - 48 Galley word
 - 49 Verdi opera
 - 52 Salt, in Siena
 - 53 Santo
 - 54 Played glissandi
 - 55 Torti, in Fiesole
 - 56 Plate for Pius
 - 57 Verdon
 - 58 Composed
 - 59 Placid
 - 60 Women's wear



- DOWN
- 1 Interdicts
 - 2 Molto
 - 3 Caesar's "esse"
 - 4 "Inferno" sight
 - 5 Acquis (rose water)
 - 6 Ferrara family
 - 7 Poetic word
 - 8 Broadway name
 - 9 Chinese skills
 - 10 Borgnine
 - 11 Blackout villain
 - 12 Upholstered item
 - 13 Firm follower: Suffix
 - 14 Anglo-Saxon
 - 15 Source of a pasta sauce
 - 16 "When I was..."
 - 17 Honey: Comb. form
 - 18 Venetian globe-trotter
 - 24 Cause euphoria
 - 25 Affection
 - 26 Sponge out
 - 31 Begat
 - 32 SEATO is one
 - 33 Kin of paesani
 - 34 Although, to
 - 35 Word derived from "Caesar"
 - 36 Aurelia
 - 37 Noted Alaskan
 - 38 Via — (used by Hannibal)
 - 39 Nail polish
 - 40 Less like Oscar Madison
 - 41 Chief ore of lead
 - 46 Freshen
 - 48 Dazed
 - 49 "Memories of..."
 - 50 Went far afield
 - 51 "...and ye took me..."
 - 52 Andrea del
 - 54 Spurners of pearls
 - 55 Next to
 - 56 Troublesome
 - 57 Keats's is in
 - 58 Last dogie
 - 59 Hairnet
 - 60 Basket, in Bologna
 - 61 Titian was one
 - 62 College course
 - 63 Resort town in Mass.
 - 65 "To Catch..."
 - 66 But, to
 - 67 Britannicus
 - 71 Distort a report
 - 72 Channing
 - 73 Italian statesman
 - 74 Arkin
 - 75 City on the Tevere
 - 77 J.E.C.
 - 78 "Lisla"
 - 79 pugilist
 - 81 Size of type
 - 82 Trellis, Italian style
 - 83 Calligraphy line
 - 85 Fluffy fare
 - 86 City in Kansas
 - 87 Refugee
 - 88 Blanc
 - 89 Soldato's courage
 - 90 Hankering
 - 94 Clog
 - 95 Venetian's vigor
 - 96 Invoice
 - 97 Fox or Rabbit form
 - 98 Hair: Comb.
 - 100 Hamlet
 - 102 Likely
 - 103 We, to Loren
 - 104 "Mamma mia!"
 - 105 Supreme
 - 106 Martin

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle:

1. CARACALLA
2. MOLTO
3. CAESAR
4. INFERNO
5. ACQUIS
6. FERRARA
7. POETIC
8. BROADWAY
9. CHINESE
10. BORGNINE
11. BLACKOUT
12. UPHOLSTERED
13. FIRM FOLLOWER
14. ANGLO-SAXON
15. SOURCE
16. WHEN I WAS
17. HONEY
18. VENETIAN
19. GLOBE-TROTTER
20. FRESHEN
21. DAZED
22. MEMORIES
23. WENT FAR AFIELD
24. AND YE TOOK ME
25. ANDREA DEL
26. SPURNERS
27. NEXT TO
28. TROUBLESOME
29. KEATS'S
30. LAST DOGIE
31. HAIRNET
32. BASKET
33. TITIAN
34. COLLEGE
35. RESORT TOWN
36. TO CATCH
37. BUT
38. BRITANNICUS
39. DISTORT
40. CHANNING
41. ITALIAN
42. STATESMAN
43. ARKIN
44. CITY ON THE TEVERE
45. J.E.C.
46. LISLA
47. PUGILIST
48. SIZE OF TYPE
49. TRELLIS
50. CALLIGRAPHY
51. FLUFFY
52. CITY IN KANSAS
53. REFUGEE
54. BLANC
55. SOLDATO
56. HANKERING
57. CLOG
58. VENETIAN
59. INVOICE
60. FOX OR RABBIT
61. HAIR
62. COMB
63. HAMLET
64. LIKELY
65. WE
66. LOREN
67. MAMMA MIA
68. SUPREME
69. MARTIN

WEATHER

C	F	clear	MADRID	C	F	clear
ALGARVE	16	clear	MADRID	21	80	showers
AMSTERDAM	16	overcast	MILAN	26	79	cloudy
ANKARA	13	rain	MONTREAL	17	63	cloudy
ATHENS	27	clear	MOSCOW	17	63	clear
BEIRUT	29	clear	MUNICH	26	79	cloudy
BELGRADE	23	clear	NEW YORK	26	79	clear
BERLIN	23	overcast	NICE	26	79	clear
BRUSSELS	18	overcast	OSLO	17	63	overcast
BUCHAREST	26	cloudy	PARIS	18	64	overcast
BUDAPEST	26	cloudy	PRAGUE	24	75	cloudy
CASABLANCA	23	cloudy	ROME	24	75	cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18	overcast	SOFIA	29	84	clear
COSTA DEL SOL	29	clear	STOCKHOLM	22	72	stormy
DUBLIN	14	overcast	TEHRAN	27	81	clear
EDINBURGH	18	cloudy	TEL AVIV	31	88	clear
FLORENCE	30	clear	TOKYO	29	84	cloudy
FRANKFURT	22	cloudy	TUNIS	33	91	clear
GENEVA	24	clear	VIENNA	28	82	overcast
HLSINKI	34	overcast	WARSAW	26	79	cloudy
ISTANBUL	23	clear	WASHINGTON	27	81	cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	clear	ZURICH	28	82	cloudy
LISBON	19	overcast				
LONDON	14	overcast				
LOS ANGELES	18	cloudy				

BOOKS

IN MY FATHER'S HOUSE

By Ernest J. Gaines. Knopf. 214 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Mel Watkins

A STRANGER arrives one day in St. Adrien, La. He is frail, gawky, unkempt and dissipated. He says his name is Robert X. He is from Chicago. "I'm here for a conference," he tells one of the inquisitive locals, "a black man's conference." He rents a room and, for the first few days, seems to do nothing more than walk about the town, sit inert staring at the river or, shut away in his room, drink himself into a wine stupor. To the townsfolk he is an enigma, a curio. Before long, however, he has been welcomed into Adrien's closely knit black community to its core.

In this, his fourth novel, Ernest Gaines returns to the fictional terrain he carved for himself in "The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman" and "Of Love and Dust." The setting is Southeastern Louisiana, near Baton Rouge and the Mississippi River. The characters too are familiar; they are the staunch rural types, like Catherine Carmier and Jane Pittman, who meet life's adventures with stoic heroism and whom Gaines has portrayed with such authenticity in his previous works. All are familiar — all that, except Robert X, who emerges in this tale as a gaunt, Giacometti-like figure amid a landscape peopled by stalwart, Old South provincials.

In this sense, "In My Father's House" is a striking departure for Gaines, for during the first half of this novel the mysterious Robert X controls the tempo of the narrative. It is his presence, eerie and initially inexplicable, that dominates the story and, ultimately, precipitates the action. Gaines has unleashed an alien force in the insulated folk world that has heretofore delineated his fiction. And although Robert X never completely emerges from the shadowy torpor in which he has been cast, he is the catalyst that shakes the traditional assumptions and tentative equilibrium of the St. Adrien blacks, their venerable civil rights leader, the Rev. Phillip Martin, and even the white power structure with which they are in restrained conflict.

"In My Father's House," however — despite the larger social, generational and regional themes that are touched upon in its finely textured narrative — is focused primarily on a much more primal situation. It is the discovery of the stranger's relationship to the Rev. Mr. Martin, literally the pillar of the black community, that initiates the events that shatter the consanguinity between the clergyman and his congregation.

The confrontation between the stranger and Martin, and the unveiling of Robert X's mission force the pastor into a painful personal odyssey into the most remote and hidden corners of his past. He abandons his role as husband, father and community leader, and is compelled to re-examine his life and come to terms with the scattered remnants of his insouciant youth. Martin's journey — a darkly ritualistic search for the truth of his past, which takes him back to the juke joints, down-and-out bars and gambling dens of the bayou slum districts — and the forced re-evaluation of his priorities are Gaines' real concerns.

In dramatizing this crisis in the civil rights leader's life, Gaines has melded two disparate fictional styles. At the outset, with the stranger's unsettling arrival, "In My Father's House" reads almost like a mystery. Robert X's mission and motives are unclear. Is he a Northern militant? A psychopath? The tale intrigues because of the ambiguity of his actions and of the townspeople's reaction to him.

After Robert X's relation to the Rev. Martin is unveiled, however, Gaines shifts gears. The focus moves to the reverend and the struggle with his own internal demons, which Robert has forced him to confront. Each part functions well in itself, but there are problems with the transition. One wishes that Robert X were not so summarily dispatched, that his character were explored with the same sensitivity Rev. Martin is accorded. And the shift from an objective, factual rendering at the beginning of the story to a more subjective, nearly stream-of-consciousness narrative is jarring.

Still, this is a powerful, deeply probing novel. Gaines has taken numerous risks and, for the most part, he is successful. The Rev. Martin emerges as a complex, memorable character — a man ensnared in the conflict between his aspirations as a public figure and the irreconcilable legacy of his past. Like most of Gaines' characters, he meets the challenge head-on; he pursues the dark secrets of his earlier life even when it seems his pursuit will destroy him. And through the Rev. Martin's agonizing journey, the complicated makeup of St. Adrien's black community is revealed — from the calm, self-satisfied respectability of its middle class to the more base, tortured alliances of its nether life.

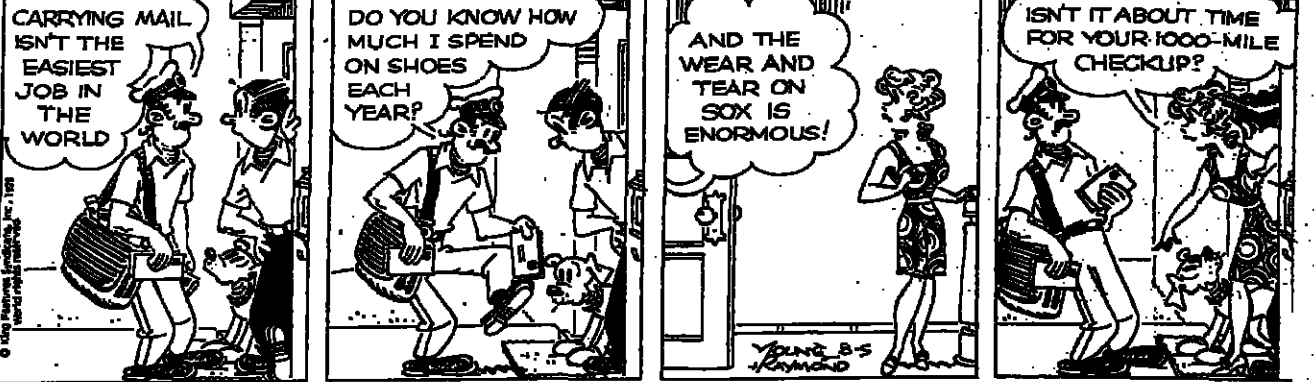
Although "In My Father's House" is neither as expansive in scope nor as movingly optimistic in tenor as Gaines' widely acclaimed previous novel, "The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman," it is a deeply layered, resonant tale. Its themes of alienation between parents and offspring, and the irrevocable unity of past and present, are certainly large enough to command attention. And Gaines' ability to portray the rhythm and cadences of Southern manners is unerring. Despite some minor flaws, this is a solid contribution to the impressive oeuvre of one of America's finest Southern writers.

Mel Watkins is on the staff of The New York Times.

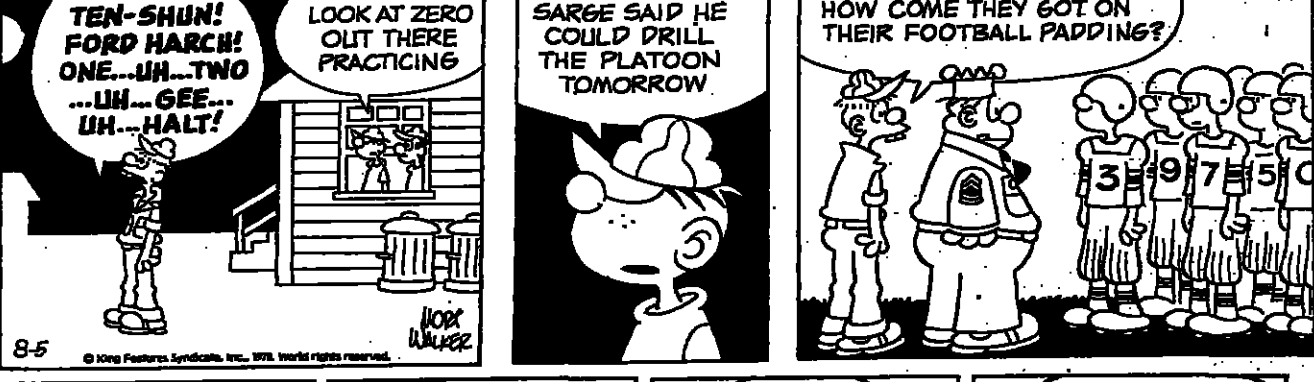
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



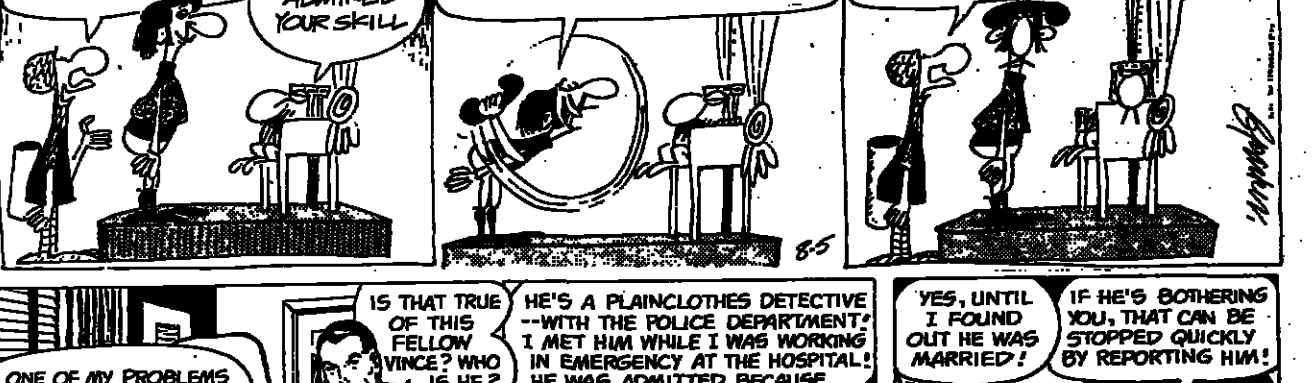
BEE TLE



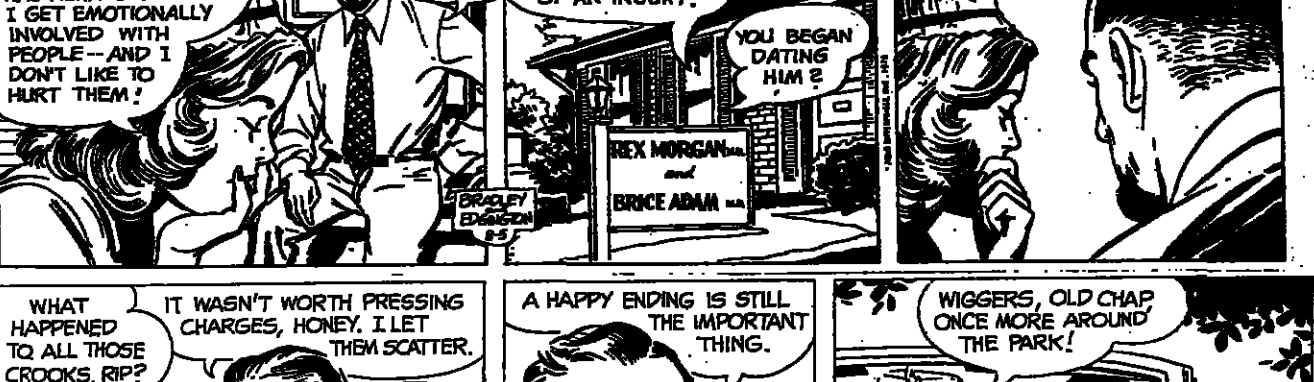
ANDY CAPP



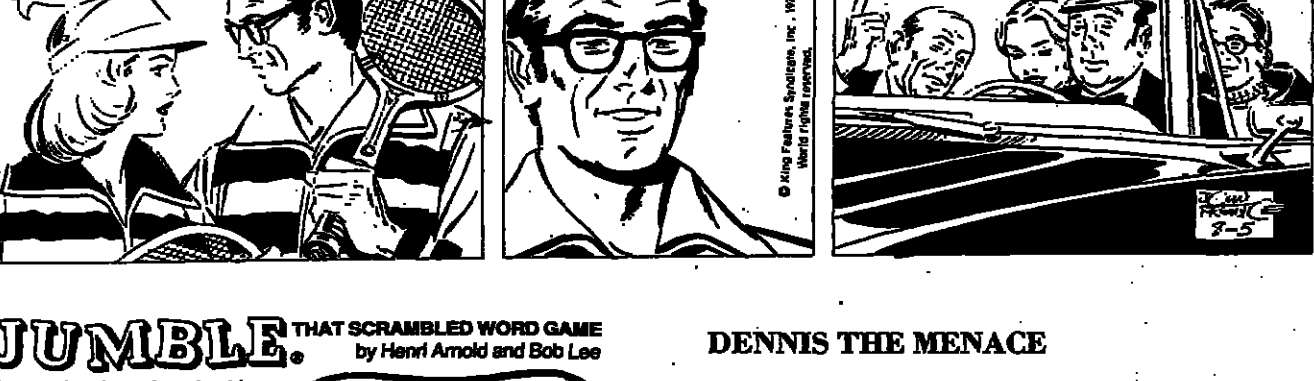
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

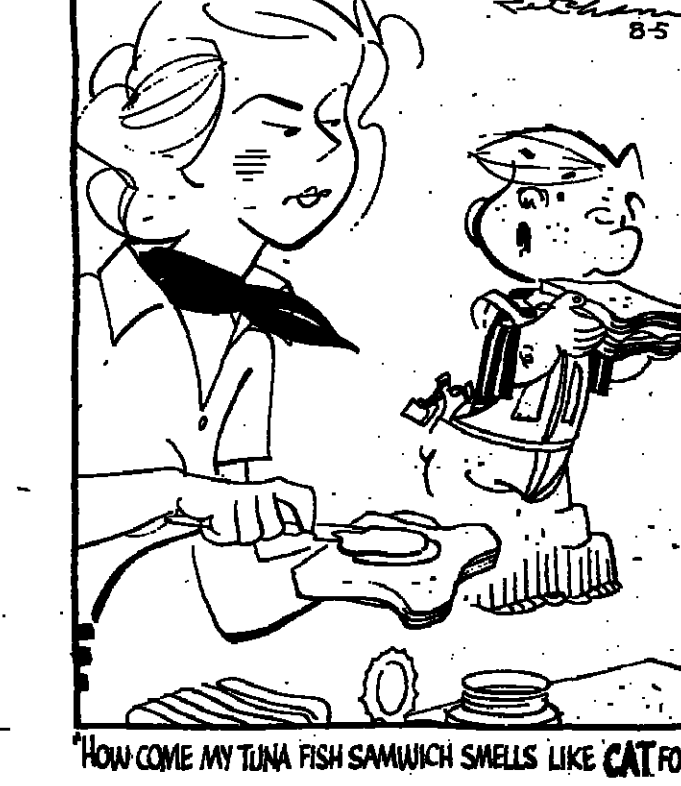
TALUF
DRAIP
BRUEHC
GLIJEG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE OF OF OF (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: JOLLY MAJOR HEARTH BUTLER
Answer: What the team's tour turned into — A "ROUT"

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"How come my tuna fish sandwich smells like cat food?"

